



THE UNION PACIFIC
COAL COMPANY

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

CONTENTS

	Page
"The Smith of Smiths".....	47
Run of the Mine.....	49
Make It Safe.....	54
Abraham Lincoln.....	62
George Washington.....	65
Engineering Department.....	67
Poems for the Month.....	69
Ye Old Timers.....	71
Coal—Here, There and Everywhere.....	72
Of Interest to Women.....	73
Our Young Women.....	75
Boy Scout Activities.....	76
Our Little Folks.....	77
News About All of Us.....	78
The Office Broom.....	80

1. Page 56
2. Page 55

FEBRUARY, 1936



Rock Springs Superior

Winton Reliance Hanna

U. S. TIRES

NEW LOW PRICES EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

SOLD ON EASY PAYMENT PLAN

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR MOUNTING

SIZE				PRICE FOR ONE	PRICE FOR TWO
4.50 x 20	Heavy	Duty, 6 ply	.....	\$ 7.95	\$15.75
4.50 x 21	"	" " " "	.....	8.25	16.25
4.75 x 19	"	" " " "	.....	8.60	16.90
5.00 x 19	"	" " " "	.....	9.50	18.70
5.00 x 20	"	" " " "	.....	9.60	18.90
5.25 x 18	"	" " " "	.....	10.45	20.60
5.25 x 20	"	" " " "	.....	11.00	21.60
5.25 x 21	"	" " " "	.....	11.50	22.55
5.50 x 18	"	" " " "	.....	11.25	22.25
5.50 x 19	"	" " " "	.....	11.70	22.90
5.50 x 20	"	" " " "	.....	11.95	23.50
6.00 x 17	"	" " " "	.....	12.35	24.35
6.00 x 18	"	" " " "	.....	12.65	24.85
6.00 x 19	"	" " " "	.....	13.00	25.65
6.00 x 21	"	" " " "	.....	13.75	26.95
6.50 x 17	"	" " " "	.....	14.50	28.65
6.50 x 18	"	" " " "	.....	14.75	28.95
6.50 x 19	"	" " " "	.....	14.95	29.65

Made with heavy, ground-gripping tread
for slick, snowy roads.

KEEP SAFE WITH

U. S. *Tempered Rubber* TIRES

The

UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES

"Where your dollar is a big boy all the time"

ROCK SPRINGS - RELIANCE - WINTON - SUPERIOR - HANNA

EMPLOYEES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 13

FEBRUARY, 1936

NUMBER 2

"The Smith of Smiths"

GR^{EAT} is the name of Smith. Taken from an ancient and honorable calling, the name in some form or another is used by all civilized nations. Only a few weeks ago, there was published the seventeenth volume of the Dictionary of American Biography, which brings that work within three volumes of completion.

In this most recent volume, the Smiths occupy 158 pages, beginning with Abby Hadassah Smith, advocate of woman's rights, ending with Zanthus Russell Smith, painter. In this last volume, 140 Smiths, all known to fame, are listed. Like About Ben Adhem, the name of Smith leads all the rest.

The earliest recorded American Smith was, of course, the adventurer, Captain John Smith, who came to America with the Jamestown settlers, and whose storied rescue by the Indian maid, Pocahontas, is known to all. Other great Smiths were Joseph, the Mormon prophet; Samuel F., Baptist clergyman, who wrote "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"; Francis M., maker of "twenty-mule team borax," and Francis Hopkinson Smith, that versatile genius who combined the profession of engineering with that of painter and novelist.

The man known as the "Smith of Smiths," Reverend Sydney Smith, Anglican clergyman, born in Essex, England, in 1771, will perhaps keep the inclusive title bestowed upon him for centuries to come. Sydney Smith won fame in spite of the fact that he was a clergyman and not because of his profession. King George III of England said of him, "He will never be a Bishop," and George IV also remarked, "A more profligate person I never met." G. K. Chesterton said of Smith and his writings, "A bubbling and boiling fountain of fancies and fun, which played day and night." Late in 1935, Hesketh Pearson, an American, brought out the last of the books written about Sydney Smith, and the name of this engaging work heads this sketch.

Leaving Oxford at eighteen, young Smith took

orders in the Church of England. After spending three years as the curate of a small country congregation near Salisbury Plain, he resigned his pastorate in 1797 to accompany a boy to the continent, as tutor and friend, then one June evening in 1798, he found himself in Edinburgh, where in 1802, in company with Francis Jeffrey, Francis Horner, and Henry (Lord) Brougham, he founded and became the first editor of the Edinburgh Review, a Liberal journal which has for 133 years left its imprint on world affairs.

Smith moved in a great company. Without rank or fortune to help him, the genius of England, Ireland and Scotland took him to their bosoms. Thomas Babington Macaulay, later Lord Macaulay, essayist and historian; Dr. Thomas Brown, poet and metaphysician; Sir Walter Scott; Lord Byron; Thomas Carlyle, the dour Scottish writer and philosopher, and his wife, Jane; the Duke of Wellington; Benjamin Disraeli; Lord Gladstone, and a hundred others of like fame, were his intimates and friends at some period in his life. His church refused him a Bishopric because of his radicalism and because his witty tongue too often led him satirically afield. From Author Pearson's book, we glean a few stories worth repeating.

It was Macaulay who called him, "The Smith of Smiths". To this, the clergyman said, "I thank God, Who has made me poor, that He has made me merry." Sir Walter Scott said, "You can't say too much about Sydney," and Mrs. Brookfield remarked of him, "What a hideous odd looking man Sydney Smith is! With a mouth like an oyster, and three double chins!" Smith was all that was said of him, complimentary and otherwise, and yet more than any one other man he was responsible for securing the Emancipation of the Catholics and the Lord John Russell Reform Bill. Under a veneer of hoisterous, at times, salty epigrammatic speech, the clergyman-writer stood four-square for the betterment of the under dog.

Smith had little patience with any species of

The Employees' Magazine is distributed to employees free of cost. Subscription to other than employees \$1.50 per year. Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employees' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

bigotry or intolerance. In his day, the Scottish Church was bitterly harsh; the sweetness and love of the Christ was submerged in a welter of Calvinistic theology, including the doctrine of predestination, fore-ordination, infant damnation, etc. Of this church, he once said:

"It is in vain that I study the subject of the Scotch Church. I have heard it ten times over from Murray, and twenty times from Jeffrey, and I have not the smallest conception what it is about. I know it has something to do with oatmeal, but beyond that I am in utter darkness."

When he preached in an Edinburgh church, he said, "I had the privilege of seeing my congregation nod approbation while they slept." He disliked the shouting emotionalism of the Methodist church of his day, and what he called the smugness of his own church displeased him. Chesterton, a dyed-in-the-wool Roman Catholic, says that he "hated the frenzies of sectarianism more than the mummeries of Rome." Next to Smith's general contribution to Liberalism, made by and through the *Edinburgh Review*, his fight for the liberties of the Roman Catholic church represents his outstanding achievement. A canonship in St. Paul's, London, was the extent of the recognition granted this great wit and liberalist.

In Sydney Smith's day, jail sentences were applied to those who could not pay their debts. Too frequently, men were compelled to serve time on a treadmill for weeks and months, while awaiting trial. "Is it no punishment to a man to walk up a hill for six months?" asked Sydney. When, as frequently happened, the prisoner was found not guilty, he remarked, "The verdict of the jury has pronounced him steady in his morals; the conduct of the justices has made him stiff in his joints." The question of education for women was strongly to the front in Smith's time. In the columns of the *Review*, he attacked the then common belief that education would lessen a woman's fitness for her natural interests and duties, saying that it was highly improbable that any mother "would desert an infant for a quadratic equation."

In 1803, the act compelling clergymen to live within their parishes was passed, and Sydney Smith found himself in an out of the way place, 200 miles from London, compelled to farm 300 acres of church land. Gradually he gained some smattering of gardening, ploughing, haking, brewing, and even churning. It was at this time that he wrote a lady friend, "Why ask a Yorkshire country clergyman to recollect human beings at Rome when he is fattening beasts at Ephesus?" Once he fed his pigs on fermented grain, saying that they be-

came quite happy, grunting the National Anthem. Learning that his friend, Lord Holland, suffered from gout, he marked, "Gout loves ancestors and genealogy. It needs five or six generations of gentlemen or noblemen to give it its full vigour."

Smith was like all humanity, a sufferer from the incessant talk of people who have nothing to say. Traveling through France (where he dined with Talleyrand), he wrote of one such experience:

"I set off at nine o'clock on Tuesday in the diligence, with a French lady and her father, who has an estate near Calais. I found him a sensible man, with that propensity which the French have for explaining things which do not require explanation. He explained to me, for instance, what he did when he found coffee too strong; he put water in it. He explained how blind people found their way about Paris—by tapping upon the wall with a stick; what he principally endeavoured to make clear to me was, how they knew when they were come to a crossing—it was then there was no longer a wall to strike against with their stick. I expressed my thorough comprehension of these means used by blind men, and he paid me many compliments upon my quickness."

The years were passing and the clergyman took on a quieter tone, expressing the opinion that digestion entered heavily in life's affairs. It was then that he said that character, talents, virtues and qualities, were powerfully affected by beef, mutton, piecrusts, and rich soups. He expressed the belief that old friendships could be destroyed by toasted cheese, that lobster followed by tart could bring on an abnormal state of depression, and that a morsel of indigestible food was enough to bring on a pessimistic outlook on life. The old sense of humor held fast, as for example, "He who drinks a tumbler of London water has literally in his stomach more animated beings than there are men, women and children on the face of the globe." Not forgetting that some people are happy only when ill, he said of one of his neighbors, that "having lost his disease has also lost his topics of conversation; has no heart to talk about, and is silent from want of suffering."

Sydney Smith died on February 22, 1845, and as has been said, not perhaps too soon. The old England was passing out, and the industrial age was coming into flower. The doctrine that every man, regardless of his position in life, was a human being, entitled to his full chance, was on the way to full acceptance. After his passing, Charles Greville, the diarist, made this entry relative to Sydney Smith, in his journal:

"I do not suppose he had any dogmatic and doctrinal opinions in respect to religion . . .

in his heart of hearts he despised and derided all that the world wrangles and squabbles about; but he had the true religion of benevolence and charity, of peace and goodwill to mankind, which, let us hope (as I firmly believe) to be all sufficient, be the truth of the great mystery what it may."

When the news of Sydney Smith's death appeared, Thomas Moore, the Irish poet and the clergyman's intimate friend, wept, and all Britain sorrowed. Author Pearson writes:

"Abraham Lincoln was one of Sydney Smith's warmest admirers, always reading and quoting passages from his writings.

"Queen Victoria used to go into fits of laughter at the sayings of Sydney Smith, which were repeated to her by Lord Melbourne.

"Sarah Siddons, who never jeopardised her deportment in society as a tragedy queen by lapsing into laughter, fell an easy prey to Sydney Smith's humour at their first meeting, developed convulsions, and had to be helped from the table."

Run of the Mine

The Compleat Collier Again

DATED Chicago, Boxing Day (December 26), which in England is a legal holiday, set aside for the purpose of giving boxes to errand boys, letter carriers, etc., Mr. Henry F. Hebley wrote the following comment after reading "The Compleat Collier," referred to on page 467 in the December issue of *The Employees' Magazine*.

Mr. Hebley, in his mention of the men engaged in the evaporation of salt from brine in the early middle ages; the playful work of the boy, Humphrey Potter, which led to linking up the valve handles of the early steam pumping engine, with the cross-head, eliminating the necessity for continuous manual operation of the steam and exhaust valves; his reference to the source of the grime and smoke stains on St. Paul's Cathedral in London, and the poignant story of the test of the first "Davy" nearly a century and a quarter gone, can not fail to thrill every reader engaged in the work of mining coal or otherwise connected with the coal mining industry.

It is well to pause from time to time, looking backward over the changes which the years bring about, yet there is a note of tragedy in the fact that as recent as December 23, 1932, the lives of

fifty-four men were suddenly snuffed out in a middle-western coal mine as a result of a gas explosion.

"Allow me to thank you for the copy of the 'Compleat Collier.' I have often read of it, and have seen it quoted, but never expected to possess a facsimile. It is always a pleasure to me to meet some one with an antiquarian interest in his calling. It gives one such a much better understanding of the 'whys and wherefores'.

"The author's interest in Shields (I assume he means in the neighborhood of South Shields, Durham) calls to mind the salt pans in that vicinity, and at Prestonpans, with the nearby collieries at Tranent supplying fuel. Rough workmen, those salters, in the early Middle Ages, but now the Salters is a Worshipful Company in the City.

"I had to smile at the cautious manner in which the 'fire engine' is touched upon. Thomas Savery had, at the turn of the century, brought out his pumping engine; but it wasn't until the association of Savery, Newcomen, and Calley, brought out the so-called Newcomen Engine in 1710 that any great headway was made. We must not forget that young scamp Humphrey Potter! The cords attached to the valve handle, and walking beam, allowed him to play, and gave us the valve linkage.

"The whimsical thought always comes to my mind when I see St. Paul's, that she comes by her grime and smoke stain rightly, considering the revenue gained by taxation on the tons of coal brought up the Thames. And the sailors, they had good reasons to dread the trip, with rotten hulls, overloaded with cargo. We owe a lot to Plimsoll!

"Sunderland was often to the fore in coal mining matters, and safety was a most important subject;—especially that phase dealing with noxious gases and ventilation. I have in mind the first safety lamp, as designed by Humphrey Davy, at the request of the Sunderland Committee for the Prevention of Accidents in Coal Mines (1813). The lamp was finished, and the Rev. John Hodgson, Vicar of Jarrow, volunteered to go down Hebburn Colliery with it. According to the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, Feb. 4, 1888, the incident was described thus:

"A solitary man was working by no other light than the sparks of a steel mill; no notice had been given him of what was about to take place. He was in an atmosphere of great danger, when he saw a light approaching—apparently a candle burning openly—the effect of which he knew would be instant destruction to him

and its bearer. His command was, instantly, "Put out that candle!" (with a threat to send his pick through the body of the advancing intruder). The flame came nearer and nearer; no regard was paid to his cries, which then became of the most terrific kind, mingled with imprecations against his comrade (for such he took Hodgson to be), who was tempting death in so rash and certain a way. Still not one word was said in reply. The light continued to approach, until there stood before him silently exulting in his heart, a grave and thoughtful man—a man whom he knew and respected,—who four years before, had buried in one common grave, ninety-one of his fellow-workmen, holding up in his sight the triumph of science, the future safeguard of the pitmen."

The Growth of The Central Power Station

THE most encouraging evidence of business betterment is that shown in the growth of the use of electricity. The sale of electric energy increased in the year just passed, seven per cent over that of 1934, but it is the shift in size and character of equipment which intrigues users rather than volume. "Power," a publication which deals with the electric industry, in a recent number mentions some of the big things done in the past few years; as for example, the Port Washington, Wisconsin, station, placed in operation last year, with one 30,000 K. W. turbine generator with a single boiler generating 690,000 pounds of steam per hour at 1,320 pounds pressure and 850 degrees heat. The overall height of this boiler is 92 feet, pulverized coal used as fuel. Henry Ford is installing a 110,000 K. W. turbine, with a boiler generating 800,000 pounds of steam per hour with 900 degrees heat. To supply this one boiler, about 96,000 gallons, or say 10 railroad tank car loads of water per hour are translated into steam.

Over in Europe, despite depressing war and rumors of war, a few things in the power generation line are also taking place. "Power" again states that the Benson steam generator turns water into steam without boiling, at the critical point (3,200 pounds and 706 degrees). In Europe can also be found some twenty "Velox" steam generators, with 40 pounds furnace pressure, water moving faster than sound, outside steam separation and a gas turbine operating by the flue gas. Last year America had three mercury-steam plants in operation, two of these plants using a 20,000 K. W. mercury boiler where mercury is used, instead of water, for steam making; coal consumption cut to seven-

tenths of a pound per kilowatt hour, equal to 1.34 horsepower. In the line of hydro-electric power, the Hoover dam plant is now installing four 115,000 and one 55,000 horsepower turbine driven generators, with two more 115,000 machines to follow.

This brings us to our own little plant located at Rock Springs, which came into being in 1914. Increased production, increased demand due to mechanization and deeper mines, with longer haulage, has made an extension of capacity necessary, and preparatory to this year's fall load, we will install a new 5,000 KW turbo-generator using steam generated at a pressure of 450 pounds, pulverized coal fuel taking the place of standard size screenings stoker fired. A water treating plant is a requisite of a 450 pound pressure plant and new switch board and control apparatus with a new building, will also be provided.

Pulverized coal as shown by a recent survey of 7,284 industrial coal burning plants, consumed 16.4 per cent of the 19,634,266 tons of coal used, 20.8 per cent yet hand fired. When we talk of pulverized coal, our mind goes back to war days when John Anderson, the chief engineer of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, was valiantly pioneering the use of this method of firing boilers in the company's Oneida Street plant in Milwaukee. Mr. Anderson, a Scottish marine engineer who served on Admiral Sampson's flag ship, the St. Paul, in the Spanish-American War, has passed to his reward, leaving behind him, however, a rich heritage of successful engineering accomplishment. All public service pulverized coal burning plants are foundationed on the work done by John Anderson. As the editor of "Power" said, not alone time, but "power marches on".

On Certain Senatorial Activities

ONLY \$400 remained on January 17 of \$150,000 appropriated by Congress several months ago, to investigate the influence of bankers and munition manufacturers in bringing the United States into the Great War.

The banking house of Morgan was before a senate committee for the second time. The high point of achievement attained in the first investigation was that of photographing the elderly sedate banker with a midget, who had been inspired to climb into the banker's lap.

With the \$150,000 spent, about all that was developed was the charge that President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing had falsified, concerning their knowledge of allied secret treaties. This charge was the signal for the "grand old Roman" of the Senate, Carter Glass, Democrat and Virginian, delivering one of the most dramatic speeches

in defense of the dead President, heard in recent years. Interspersed with the vindictive rhetoric which Senator Glass is noted for, he said:

"I'll never vote another dollar," he shouted, to anybody or any committee, any one of whose members is so insensible to every consideration of decency as to stand on the senate floor and bitterly assail the memory of two dead men."

As he resumed his seat, applause crackled in the jammed chamber. Other senators crowded around his seat to congratulate him.

Senator Glass accused Senator Nye of insinuating that Mr. Wilson plunged the United States into war to protect private loans. He said it was a "miserable and mendacious suggestion that the House of Morgan altered the neutrality course of Woodrow Wilson."

Senator Glass also accused Senator Nye, chairman of the senate committee conducting the investigation, with having capitalized his committee chairmanship position through the conduct of Chautauqua lectures for profit, and Senator Bennett Clark, son of Champ Clark, who was defeated for the Presidential nomination by Woodrow Wilson, was charged with attempting to vent his prejudice against his father's political opponent through the senate committee. All in all, Banker Morgan seems to have come out ahead in the investigation. The reading world will yield its plaudits to Senator Glass, who rose to the defense of the nation's war president, his personal friend.

Rudyard Kipling

WHEN the news came of the passing of Rudyard Kipling, England's great poet and short story writer, men and women all over the world, thousands, even millions, felt the sting of a great personal loss, for Kipling was the idol of virile men and women wherever they may happen to live. Mr. Kipling died after an heroic fight for his life, carried on by England's most skilled surgeons, the end coming when Saturday, January 18, was but ten minutes old.

The poet was born in Bombay, India, on December 30, 1865, his father, John Lockwood Kipling, an artist, and the curator of the Lahore museum in India. His mother was Miss Alice Macdonald of Birmingham, England. As a boy, young Kipling was sent to England for his education, which he received at the United Service College, Westward Ho, North Devon, which was the scene of his story, "Stalky and Co." At the age of 17, the boy returned to India to become sub-editor of the Lahore "Civil

and Military Gazette" and at the age of 21, the youth won a place in literature with his "Departmental Ditties" written in a light and at times satirical vein.

Kipling wrote many stories, his "Plain Tales from the Hills," "The Light That Failed," and "Captain Courageous," a story of a remorseless ride across the American continent on a special train, and life on the Newfoundland fishing banks, among the best. The series of stories that immortalized Private Mulvaney are known to every army man where the English language is read and spoken. Mulvaney was one of "soldiers three," an Irishman who had served with various British regiments from Bermuda and Halifax to the Indian Punjab; the second, Learoyd, "six and a half feet of slow moving, heavy-footed Yorkshireman, born in the wolds, bred in the dales, and educated chiefly among the carriers' carts back of York railway station." The third man was Ortheris, "a fox terrier, or a Cockney." "There was always three av us," Mulvaney used to say. "And by the grace of God, so long as our service lasts, three av us they'll always be." Kipling said of this inseparable three, "They shared their drinks, their tobacco, and their money; good luck and evil; battle and the chances of death—from Calicut in Southern to Peshawur in Northern India."

All America is familiar with Kipling's "Danny Deever," "Gunga Din," and "If." Sung, recited, old and young have harkened to:

"What are the bugles blowing for?"

Said Files on Parade.

"To turn you out, to turn you out,"

The color-sergeant said,

"What makes you look so white, so white?"

Said Files on Parade.

"I'm dreading what I've got to watch,"

The color sergeant said.

"They're hanging Danny Deever in the morning."

"Gunga Din" is equally famous. The ballad recites the story of a low caste water carrier or "bhisti" with:

"The uniform 'e wore

Was nothing mutch before,

An' rather less than 'arf o' that behind."

And then the climax:

"You Lazarushian—leather Gunga Din!

Though I've belted you and flayed you,

By the living God that made you,

You're a better man than I am, Gunga Din."

To many of Kipling's admirers, his great "Recessional" will always come first. Written in 1897, to commemorate the fiftieth year of Queen Vic-

toria's reign, the poem or rather hymn, took the world by storm, and it soon found a place in our many church hymnals.

"God of our fathers, known of old,—
Lord of our far-flung battle line,—
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!"

To close a commemoration service such as that of July Fourth, or Armistice Day, without the thrilling and inspiring roll of the Recessional, makes for incompleteness, and it is a stodgy soul that does not respond to the voices of a choir, which, following the Cross and their country's flag, sing as they never sing at any other time. Kipling's name will be given a place in the Poets Corner of Westminster Abbey, not far from the Grave of England's Unknown Soldier, a type immortalized by the great poet, whose only son died in the Great War, while serving as one of the "Irish Guards," a regiment whose war story was written by the young soldier's father.

Old Books

WE RARELY buy an old book, even though those we have are priceless possessions—made doubly valuable because of coming to us from friends. Last year we were given two books, the first a Life of Christ by Rev. John Fleetwood, D.D., published in 1833 or 1853, the date slightly illegible. Next to the life of Christ written by Abbe Constant Fouard, a French priest, and translated into English in 1890, the Fleetwood life is the best of several lives of the Saviour which we have read.

The second book is a copy of "Walker's Dictionary," by John Walker, the third American edition, published in New York in 1807. John Walker was an English lexicographer, who followed Samuel Johnson, Dr. Lowth, Dr. Kendrick, and Mr. Sheridan, all early dictionary makers. John Walker was extremely jealous of the language he taught, and the title page of the book, after setting out that the purpose of same is to lay the foundation of a consistent and rational pronunciation, the author adds likewise:

"Rules to be observed by the Natives of Scotland, Ireland and London, for avoiding their respective Peculiarities; and Directions to Foreigners, for acquiring a Knowledge of the Use of this Dictionary."

This volume, now 129 years of age, consulted perhaps millions of times, brought up memories of a later edition, the first dictionary that the writer as a small boy, ever handled. Walker's dictionary

was the authority in our home sixty years ago, and glancing over the old book before us, we can therein find an occasional alibi for our present day pronunciation, although the word "alibi" is not to be found in "Johnnie Walker". In this old book can be found many strange words with equally odd definitions. "Algebra" is defined as "a peculiar kind of arithmetic." Many high school boys will agree in this with Walker. The word "electricity" was defined as "a property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances and emit fire." Faraday, born in 1791, who laid the foundation upon which the generation and practical use of electricity was later established, was but fifteen years of age when Walker defined electricity, and when in our boyhood, electricity was beginning to be much talked about, we got our sparks by rubbing the back of a sleepy old tom-cat, taken away from the fire to a cold dark corner, an experiment which the cat displayed but little interest in.

Walker defines the word "negro" as a black-moor, adding, "some speakers, but those of the lowest order, pronounce this word as if written 'negur'". In many instances, the author attacks the spelling and pronunciation given by Dr. Johnson, sometimes rather scornfully, perhaps following the example set by many churchmen of his day who would miss the chance of saving a dozen sinners to win one theological disputation. We will admit, however, that Walker did his full part toward standardizing the spoken and written language of the English speaking people, bringing the natives of Scotland, Ireland and London to see the error of their respective peculiarities. It was in this way, at times rather abruptly, that the world has been helped forward.

The Death of Mrs. W. D. Ryan

MRS. ALICE THERESA RYAN, wife of W. D. Ryan, prominent in United Mine Workers activities, died at noon January first, at the residence, 912 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Illinois. She was 75 years old. Death followed an illness of six weeks.

All employes and the official staff of The Union Pacific Coal Company have known Mr. W. D. Ryan, better known to them as "Billy" Ryan, long and well, and sympathize deeply with him in his loss. Mr. Ryan has been in attendance at the annual First Aid and Safety meeting of The Union Pacific Coal Company employes for many years, his annual visit something that everyone has learned to look forward to.

Mrs. Ryan was born in 1860 in White Haven, England, and as a child she was brought to this country. She married W. D. Ryan at Braidwood, Illinois, on November 30, 1882. The couple re-

sided in Springfield, Illinois, from 1897 to 1908, during which time Mr. Ryan was secretary of the Illinois Mine Workers. In 1909 they went to Kansas City, Missouri, to live, remaining there until November, 1935, when Mr. Ryan and his family moved back to Springfield, Illinois.

On November 28 last, Mr. and Mrs. Ryan celebrated their fifty-third wedding anniversary with a family dinner gathering at their home.

Mrs. Ryan is survived by her husband; five sons, Joseph, at home; Thomas J., Springfield, Ill.; W. D. Jr., John E. and Frank A., all of Kansas City; two daughters, Mrs. R. J. McGrath and Mrs. John P. Dolan, both of Kansas City; sixteen grandchildren, one sister, Mrs. M. H. Linskey, Streator, Ill., one niece, Sister Frances, Sacred Heart convent, Springfield, Ill.

The remains of Mrs. Ryan were laid to rest in Calvary Cemetery at Kansas City, Mo., on January 4, funeral services held at the Redemptionist Church at Kansas City.

Christmas Decorative Contest

THE Lions Club of Rock Springs undertook to encourage the decoration of homes, house yards, etc., through the medium of electric illumination and otherwise, during the holiday season of 1935-6.

It is our privilege to publish herewith reproductions of pictures taken of the decorative work displayed at the homes of Mr. Thomas Twardoski, an employe of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs, and Mr. W. R. Gilpin, of the Mechanical Department of the Union Pacific Railroad Company at Rock Springs. Prizes were awarded to Messrs. Ben Lewis, Dwight Jones, and Leo Kudar, all employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and to Dr. E. S. Lauzer, Mr. T. S. Taliaferro, Jr., Mr. T. C. Hearn, Mr. Guy Rife, Mr. J. J. Traher, and Mr. Carl Schwarz, citizens of Rock Springs.

In the fall of 1923, the Southern Wyoming Utilities Company, then the Southern Wyoming Electric



Christmas display on the porch of the Thomas Twardoski home, Rock Springs.

Company undertook, with the permission of the division superintendent of the railroad, the work of decorating the large evergreen tree immediately west of the passenger station. At that time, no similar exterior decoration was attempted by anyone in the city of Rock Springs. The decoration of this tree has been continued yearly and at one time when three eastbound passenger trains passed through Rock Springs between 8 and 9 P. M., the Girl Scouts sang Christmas carols for the edification of the passengers, the railroad superintendent holding the train for five minutes for this purpose.

From this relatively small beginning, the work of decoration during the Christmas and New Year's period has been expanded until during the holiday season just passed, Rock Springs was one of the most beautifully decorated cities to be found along the lines of the Union Pacific Railroad, many of its citizens not only illuminating evergreen trees within their yards, but adding thereto festoons of colored lights, surrounding their doorways, etc.

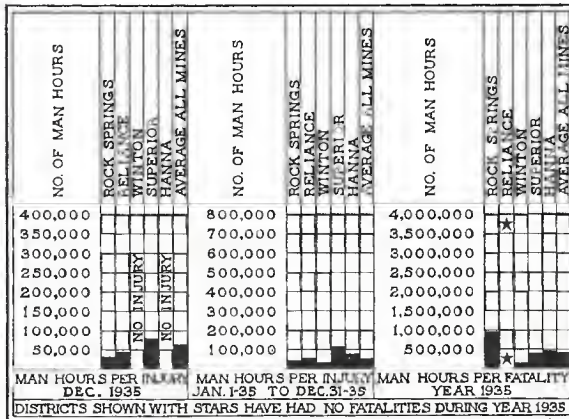
While it is a fact that the Meek and Lowly Christ is forgotten by many during the greater portion of the year, the work done by believing people during the holiday season referred to above, marks a substantial contribution toward the expansion of the Kingdom of God.



Christmas display in the yard of the W. R. Gilpin home, Rock Springs.

» » » Make It Safe « « «

December Accident Graph



THE last graph for 1935 shows a most unfortunate situation with respect to fatal accidents, only one district, Reliance, coming through the year without a fatality, a total of eight deaths occurring from mine accidents during the calendar year 1935. Going back to the year 1931, we suffered 6 deaths; 1932, the best record for many years, 1 death; 1933, 4 deaths; 1934, 3 deaths, or an average for the four years, of 3.5 deaths per year, the results for 1935 more than doubling the four-year average. It is true that more manshifts were worked per lost time accident in 1935 than in the year before, but the lost time accident yardstick disregards entirely the element of severity, and certainly it would have been better to have saved some of the eight lives lost, even though it were necessary to undergo a few more lost time accidents.

Of all the fatalities happening this year in the mines, there is probably only one but what some means, such as observing safety rules, using sounder judgment and a little more precaution, would have prevented this terrible loss of life. Again the irony of it all is that in the majority of cases, the most serious and fatal accidents happened to the older and more experienced workmen. Men who should be showing by their own actions and deeds that they believe in Safety, who from their own experience know better, are the ones receiving the most and worst injuries. Not because they are doing more dangerous work. No, not that. There are other reasons, most of which are known to the men themselves.

We all know that mining is a hazardous occupation yet there is plenty of evidence to substantiate

that many of our workmen forget this fact; their minds wander and then there is an accident. We are told many times during a year to work safely. Be careful today, don't take any risks, etc.

For 1936 let every miner and worker keep constantly in his mind that he has a job to perform, a job to be done safely. Plan your work, keep your mind constantly on the job you are doing for the day, get plenty of rest and enjoyment, and all strive for a better safety record in your work, in your home and in your play.

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY MINES

DECEMBER, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	32,592	1	32,592
Rock Springs No. 8..	46,599	2	23,300
Rock Springs Outside	17,600	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	33,138	1	33,138
Reliance Outside ...	11,053	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1.....	47,873	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,807	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	21,770	0	No Injury
Superior "C".....	23,373	0	No Injury
Superior "E".....	21,259	1	21,259
Superior Outside....	12,502	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	31,010	0	No Injury
Hanna Outside	12,621	0	No Injury

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs No. 4..	327,320	8	40,915
Rock Springs No. 8..	467,411	16	29,213
Rock Springs Outside	169,451	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1.....	327,110	7	46,730
Reliance Outside....	111,895	1	111,895
Winton No. 1.....	497,336	18	27,630
Winton Outside....	107,282	0	No Injury
Superior "B".....	232,491	1	232,491
Superior "C".....	228,536	3	76,179
Superior "E".....	228,466	3	76,155
Superior Outside....	134,925	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4.....	320,810	4	80,203
Hanna Outside.....	138,172	2	69,086

COMPENSABLE INJURIES AND MANHOURS BY DISTRICTS DECEMBER, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs	96,791	3	32,264
Reliance	44,191	1	44,191
Winton	57,680	0	No Injury
Superior	78,904	1	78,904
Hanna	43,631	0	No Injury
<i>All Districts.....</i>	<i>321,197</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>64,239</i>
<i>All Districts, 1934...</i>	<i>262,271</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>29,141</i>

PERIOD JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1935

Place	Man Hours	Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
Rock Springs.....	964,182	24	40,174
Reliance	439,005	8	54,876
Winton	604,618	18	33,590
Superior	824,418	7	117,774
Hanna	458,982	6	76,497
<i>All Districts.....</i>	<i>3,291,205</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>52,241</i>
<i>All Districts, 1934...</i>	<i>2,800,683</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>47,469</i>

December Injuries

JOHN FABINY, American, age 23, parting tender, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine, Section No. 11. Sprained back. Period of disability estimated three weeks.

John was uncoupling a trip of empty cars on a parting when another trip from the main slope that was being landed on the same track bumped the cars he was uncoupling and he sprained his back in getting from between the cars. John has been injured twice this year, each time receiving a sprained back. Both of his accidents were avoidable. It is entirely possible that John is not adapted to mine work, and it is further, possible that he is suffering from some physical impairment of his spine.

CHARLES LANE, American, age 22, faceman, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 8. Bruised left foot. Period of disability estimated three weeks.

Charles was helping to connect up a length of pan line when a pinch bar slipped, allowing both pan and bar to fall on his foot. This accident could have been avoided. Exercise more care and judgment whenever handling conveyor pans. They are heavy and cumbersome to handle, but it can be done safely.

PETE ZIVOLJICH, Dalmatian, age 53, driller, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine, Section No. 4. Amputation of small and ring fingers of right hand. Period of disability undetermined.

Two men are required to operate a drilling machine safely. In this case, Pete's partner had left the face for a few seconds to get a drink

(Please turn to page 57)

Statement of Compensable Injuries, Year 1935 Compared With Previous Five Year Period, 1930 to 1934, Inclusive

	1935 PERIOD				INC. OR DEC. 1935 OVER FIVE YEAR PERIOD			
	Injuries Including Fatal	Manhours Per Injury	Manhours Fatalities	Per Fatality	Increase Manhours Per Injury	Decrease Manhours Per Injury	Per Cent Increase Manhours Per Injury	Per Cent Decrease Manhours Per Injury
Rock Springs	24	40,174	1	964,182	19,266	+ 208,022	92.15	
Reliance	8	54,876	0	No Fatality	32,569	No Fatality	146.00	
Winton	18	33,590	4	151,155	8,537	— 658,899	34.08	
Superior	7	117,774	2	412,209	86,265	— 540,949	273.78	
Hanna	6	76,497	1	458,982	49,494	— 135,082	183.29	
TOTAL	63	52,241	8	411,401	27,452	— 371,422	110.74	

x—Fatalities based on 6 at Rock Springs and Total 19, due to man hours not included for shaft sinking during period 1930-31.

— morocco Morning

STATEMENT SHOWING MAN HOURS, COMPENSABLE INJURIES, MAN HOURS PER INJURY, FATALITIES AND MAN HOURS PER FATALITY YEARS 1930 TO 1935, INCLUSIVE

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
ROCK SPRINGS:						
Man Hours	1,187,056	977,456	761,384	783,032	828,033	964,182
Injuries ^(xx)	105	48	23	13	28	24
Man Hours Per Injury...	11,305	20,364	33,104	60,233	29,573	40,174
Fatalities	1	4	1	0	1	1
Man Hours Per Fatality..	1,187,056	325,819 ^x	761,384	No Fatality	828,033	964,182
RELIANCE:						
Man Hours	454,432	365,424	291,664	285,896	320,218	439,005
Injuries ^(xx)	35	23	5	10	4	8
Man Hours Per Injury...	12,984	15,888	58,333	28,590	80,055	54,876
Fatalities	1	0	0	1	0	0
Man Hours Per Fatality...	454,432	No Fatality	No Fatality	285,896	No Fatality	No Fatality
<i>done</i> WINTON:						
Man Hours	579,080	508,760	419,088	417,752	505,482	604,618
Injuries ^(xx)	37	37	13	1	9	18
Man Hours Per Injury...	15,651	13,750	32,238	417,752	56,165	33,590
Fatalities	1	1	0	0	1	4
Man Hours Per Fatality..	579,080	508,760	No Fatality	No Fatality	505,482	151,155
<i>done</i> SUPERIOR:						
Man Hours	967,640	821,048	663,536	637,232	723,174	824,418
Injuries ^(xx)	67	31	9	8	6	7
Man Hours Per Injury...	14,442	26,485	73,726	79,654	120,529	117,774
Fatalities	2	1	0	0	1	2
Man Hours Per Fatality..	483,820	821,048	No Fatality	No Fatality	723,174	412,209
HANNA:						
Man Hours	564,848	496,896	471,544	419,192	423,776	458,982
Injuries ^(xx)	38	18	10	10	12	6
Man Hours Per Injury...	14,864	27,605	47,154	41,919	35,315	76,497
Fatalities	2	0	0	2	0	1
Man Hours Per Fatality..	282,424	No Fatality	No Fatality	209,596	No Fatality	458,982
†ALL DISTRICTS:						
Man Hours	3,753,056	3,169,584	2,607,216	2,543,104	2,800,683	3,291,205
Injuries ^(xx)	282	157	60	42	59	63
Man Hours Per Injury...	13,309	20,188	43,454	60,550	47,469	52,241
Fatalities	7	6	1	3	3	8
Man Hours Per Fatality..	536,151	633,917 [‡]	2,607,216	847,701	933,561	411,401

xx—Injuries include fatalities.

†—Cumberland excluded from this compilation.

x—Based on 3 fatalities, 4th man killed in new shaft, and no man hours worked in shaft were included in above man hours.

‡—Based on 5 fatalities for same reason as "Man Hours Per Fatality" in Rock Springs above.

Safety Records of Underground Section Foremen and Surface Foremen

Continue to Grow

SINCE July 1, 1931, when The Union Pacific Coal Company first inaugurated its present method of safety awards and the dividing of its mines into various sections with Section or Unit Foremen in direct charge of the mine operation of his particular section, several of these Section Foremen have made enviable safety records. The surface safety records at two of the districts are also excellent. We are extremely proud of these fine records made in Safety.

UNDERGROUND:

Section Foreman	Mine	Period	Man	Hours
Grover Wiseman	Superior "B",	4½ yrs.	222,380	
Richard Arkle	Superior "B",	4½ yrs.	192,473	
Austin Johnson	Superior "C",	4 yrs.	187,893	
Roy Huber	Superior "B",	3 yrs.	136,640	
Sam Gillilan	Superior "E",	3 yrs.	130,866	
Thos. Robinson	Superior "E",	3 yrs.	127,310	
Clyde Rock	Superior "C",	2 yrs.	102,821	
Clifford Anderson	Superior "C",	2 yrs.	80,258	
Thos. Whalen	Superior "C",	2 yrs.	74,414	

SURFACE:

Section Foreman	District	Period	Man	Hours
Port Ward	Superior	3 years	372,651	
Richard Gibbs	Winton	3 years	287,895	

It should be noted that with one exception all of the above sections are from Superior. We are anxiously awaiting the time when some of the above safety records can be duplicated at the other districts. May all of the above records continue to grow.

About our First Aid Material

During the past year there have been several complaints made by various workmen to both mine management and Safety Department that an adequate and plentiful supply of First Aid material was not always available in the mines or placed in a suitable locality for immediate use in case of an emergency.

With the number of victims to whom First Aid was rendered this past year, each case proved that plenty of material was at hand to give immediate treatment.

There have been times though, when inspecting First Aid equipment that very frequently, particularly in three or four of the mines, the most essential First Aid material had been opened up and rendered useless or had been removed entirely from the kits. To be very plain, First Aid material was stolen by workmen for it was not used on injuries incurred by them while at work.

Such a situation is deplorable especially when all men have received First Aid training and should

have a definite knowledge of the value of First Aid material. A great deal of time and money is spent in keeping the necessary First Aid boxes in condition for use, in trying to keep them replenished with new and improved material and training the men in its use. The majority of the workmen know the value of this training and the importance of having a plentiful supply on hand when needed, but there are some who evidently think that it is placed in the mines for them to play with, destroy, or take to the surface for other purposes.

The time has come for action. There is absolutely no need for this material to be continually disappearing. It can be stopped and will be very shortly. The offenders will be caught and dealt with much more severely than they have ever anticipated.

December Injuries

(Continued from page 55)

of water and during this interval Pete tried to operate the drill alone. As a result, his hand became entangled in the gear mechanism and two fingers had to be amputated. The drilling machines are amply guarded but cannot be made fool-proof. Care and precaution would have prevented this bad accident.

WILLIAM STARK, *Scotch, age 51, bell ringer, Reliance No. 4 Mine, Section No. 2.* Injured back. Period of disability undetermined.

William was helping direct the movement of a scoop in a scraper face that was well timbered and apparently safe, although the roof was known to be loose back from the face. He was kneeling down in between timbers in the bad roof area, when a piece of rock fell and struck his head and shoulders, causing an injury to his back.

It is difficult, unless the man himself exercises more care, to avoid such accidents as this one, as the place was well timbered.

EUGENE HELVEY, *American, age 29, motorman, Superior "E" Mine, Section No. 6.* Fatal. Crushed left arm, scalp and face lacerations and internal injuries.

Eugene was switching a light motor from the loaded track to the empty track on a parting. He had run the motor beyond end of trolley line and as he was coasting down grade with light motor, he attempted to turn pole back over top of the motor and place on trolley line. Evidently the pole slipped out of his hands, struck a crossbar in the roof, breaking the pole, which in turn struck and unseated him from the motor. It is a much safer practice, and one of our Safety rules, to stop a motor before attempting to change the direction of travel of a trolley. Such accidents can be avoided only when all motormen follow safe practices as outlined in their book of rules and instructions of their foremen.

Standings of the Various Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

THE 1935 Safety contest is closed and it might be well to review what we have done or possibly have not done in the line of Safety. To start with, we had an increase of 490,522 man hours over 1934. The number of injuries were the same, 63, making 52,241 man hours per injury in 1935 compared to 44,455 in 1934 or an increase of 7,786, but the 1935 mark is still below the 1933 figure of 59,142, which reminds us that we have done better.

The outside sections completed the year with three injuries, making 220,575 man hours per injury compared to four injuries in 1934 and 147,414 man hours per injury, a very nice increase of 73,161. Eliminate the other three this year, outside, and make 1936 one hundred per cent.

Now the underground sections:

1935—60 injuries—43,825 man hours per injury
1934—59 injuries—37,475 man hours per injury

Not as good as all of us would like to have although the increase (6,350 man hours per injury) is in the right direction. There were 71 sections at the close of the contest, 36 of these were in the "No Injury" column. These 36 sections worked 1,099,082 man hours without an injury. The sad part of it all and the thing which should make every man who is interested in his own well being or that of his family or fellow workmen, is the severity of the injuries, the alarming increase in fatalities, most of which were absolutely needless. If every step of our daily work is done in a workmanlike manner our own safety will benefit, so will our safety record. Remember good housekeeping is the prerequisite of all Safety. Keep our place clean, do our work in the right way and we will all live longer, happier and safer.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS						Lost Time	Man Hours
Section Foreman		Mine and Section		Man Hours	Injuries	Per Injury	
1.	Ben Cook	Hanna	4, Section 3	57,306	0	No Injury	
2.	Clyde Rock.....	Superior	C, Section 5	52,927	0	No Injury	
3.	Steve Welsh	Reliance	1, Section 6	52,906	0	No Injury	
4.	J. H. Crawford.....	Hanna	4, Section 1	51,446	0	No Injury	
5.	Grover Wiseman	Superior	B, Section 1	44,156	0	No Injury	
6.	Richard Arkle	Superior	B, Section 2	43,911	0	No Injury	
7.	Clifford Anderson	Superior	C, Section 4	43,806	0	No Injury	
8.	Austin Johnson	Superior	C, Section 3	42,644	0	No Injury	
9.	Thomas Whalen	Superior	C, Section 2	42,553	0	No Injury	
10.	W. H. Walsh.....	Superior	B, Section 3	42,322	0	No Injury	
11.	Roy Huber	Superior	B, Section 4	41,699	0	No Injury	
12.	Ben Caine	Superior	E, Section 1	41,622	0	No Injury	
13.	Sam Gillilan	Superior	E, Section 2	39,613	0	No Injury	
14.	William Greek	Reliance	1, Section 1	39,438	0	No Injury	
15.	Eliga Daniels	Rock Springs	4, Section 9	35,242	0	No Injury	
16.	D. M. Jenkins.....	Winton	1, Section 11	34,790	0	No Injury	
17.	Anton Zupence	Rock Springs	4, Section 5	33,908	0	No Injury	
18.	John Valco	Winton	1, Section 12	33,075	0	No Injury	
19.	Alfred Russell	Rock Springs	4, Section 7	33,035	0	No Injury	
20.	Thomas Robinson	Superior	E, Section 3	32,795	0	No Injury	
21.	Matt Marshall	Rock Springs	8, Section 7	31,200	0	No Injury	
22.	John Cukale	Rock Springs	4, Section 1	29,430	0	No Injury	
23.	Sylvester Tynsky	Winton	1, Section 6	26,530	0	No Injury	
24.	Ed. While	Hanna	4, Section 5	23,795	0	No Injury	
25.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs	4, Section 8	21,007	0	No Injury	
26.	George Wales	Hanna	4, Section 6	20,806	0	No Injury	
27.	James Harrison	Hanna	4, Section 8	18,021	0	No Injury	
28.	J. H. Wise.....	Winton	1, Section 13	15,582	0	No Injury	
29.	Gus Collins	Hanna	4, Section 9	14,794	0	No Injury	
30.	Ed. Overy, Sr.....	Superior	B, Section 6	11,067	0	No Injury	
31.	Nick Conzatti	Superior	E, Section 7	9,905	0	No Injury	
32.	Albert Hicks	Superior	C, Section 7	8,869	0	No Injury	

33.	Jed Orme	Rock Springs	8,	Section 9	8,092	0	No Injury
34.	Bert Peterson	Winton	1,	Section 17	7,343	0	No Injury
35.	Andrew Strannigan	Winton	1,	Section 16	7,182	0	No Injury
36.	M. A. Sharp	Winton	1,	Section 14	6,265	0	No Injury
37.	James Whalen	Rock Springs	8,	Section 3	95,057	1	95,057
38.	John Sorbie	Rock Springs	8,	Section 5	75,732	1	75,732
39.	Charles Grosso	Reliance	1,	Section 3	66,892	1	66,892
40.	Joe Jones	Hanna	4,	Section 4	60,562	1	60,562
41.	Frank Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section 2	52,860	1	52,860
42.	Joe Goyen	Superior	B,	Section 5	49,336	1	49,336
43.	Wilkie Henry	Winton	1,	Section 1	47,733	1	47,733
44.	Evan Reese	Reliance	1,	Section 2	44,303	1	44,303
45.	C. L. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section 4	42,441	1	42,441
46.	Paul Cox	Superior	E,	Section 5	41,461	1	41,461
47.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs	4,	Section 6	41,442	1	41,442
48.	R. T. Wilson	Winton	1,	Section 10	40,866	1	40,866
49.	George Harris	Winton	1,	Section 8	39,760	1	39,760
50.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs	4,	Section 2	36,710	1	36,710
51.	John Zupence	Rock Springs	8,	Section 2	70,918	2	35,459
52.	Henry Bays	Superior	E,	Section 6	31,878	1	31,878
53.	Richard Haag	Superior	E,	Section 4	31,192	1	31,192
54.	John Adams	Rock Springs	4,	Section 4	29,696	1	29,696
55.	Lawrence Welsh	Winton	1,	Section 5	59,157	2	29,579
56.	James Henderson	Winton	1,	Section 9	28,525	1	28,525
57.	John Cameron	Rock Springs	8,	Section 8	26,398	1	26,398
58.	Tom Hall	Reliance	1,	Section 5	52,675	2	26,338
59.	Homer Grove	Reliance	1,	Section 4	70,896	3	23,632
60.	Andrew Spence	Winton	1,	Section 7	41,258	2	20,629
61.	Arthur McTee	Rock Springs	8,	Section 1	74,739	4	18,685
62.	C. E. Williams	Winton	1,	Section 2	36,582	2	18,291
63.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs	8,	Section 4	35,305	2	17,653
64.	H. Krichbaum	Rock Springs	4,	Section 3	47,503	3	15,834
65.	L. Rock	Superior	C,	Section 6	15,015	1	15,015
66.	John Peterzell	Winton	1,	Section 3	24,661	2	12,331
67.	Adam Flockhart	Superior	C,	Section 1	22,722	2	11,361
68.	James Hearne	Hanna	4,	Section 7	21,220	2	10,610
69.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs	8,	Section 6	49,970	5	9,994
70.	James Reese	Rock Springs	4,	Section 11	19,347	2	9,674
71.	Marlin Hall	Winton	1,	Section 15	5,586	5	1,117
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1935.....					2,629,480	60	43,825
TOTAL ALL UNDERGROUND SECTIONS, 1934.....					2,211,026	59	37,475

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

Section Foreman	District	Man Hours	Lost Time Injuries	Man Hours Per Injury
1. Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	169,451	0	No Injury
2. Port Ward	Superior	134,925	0	No Injury
3. Richard Gibbs	Winton	107,282	0	No Injury
4. William Telck	Reliance	111,895	1	111,895
5. E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	138,172	2	69,086
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1935.....		661,725	3	220,575
TOTAL ALL OUTSIDE SECTIONS, 1934.....		589,657	4	147,414
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1935.....		3,291,205	63	52,241
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS, 1934.....		2,800,683	63	44,455

Safety Awards to Be Made Friday February 14, 1936

THE Union Pacific Coal Company's fifth annual Safety awards will be presented to the winners on Friday night, February 14th, 8 P. M., at the Old Timers' Building.

The 1935 awards consist of two individual trips from Hanna or Rock Springs to Seward, Alaska and return, including all railroad, Pullman and steamship transportation, plus \$125.00 and \$100.00 to each, and sixteen other cash prizes amounting to \$1,625.00.

A careful check has been made of all lost-time injuries. The year 1935 ended with 71 underground and 5 surface awards. Of the above number only 36 underground and 3 surface sections are eligible to participate in the awards. These eligible sections together with their respective section foremen are as follows:

UNDERGROUND

Section Foreman	Mine	Section	Man Hours
Ben Cook	Hanna 4, Sec. 3....		57,306
Clyde Rock	Superior C, Sec. 5..		52,927
Steve Welsh	Reliance 1, Sec. 6..		52,906
J. H. Crawford	Hanna 4, Sec. 1....		51,446
Grover Wiseman	Superior B, Sec. 1..		44,156
Richard Arkle	Superior B, Sec. 2..		43,911
Clifford Anderson	Superior C, Sec. 4..		43,806
Austin Johnson	Superior C, Sec. 3..		42,644
Thomas Whalen	Superior C, Sec. 2..		42,553
W. H. Walsh	Superior B, Sec. 3		42,322
Roy Huber	Superior B, Sec. 4..		41,699
Ben Caine	Superior E, Sec. 1..		41,622
Sam Gillilan	Superior E, Sec. 2..		39,613
William Greek	Reliance 1, Sec. 1..		39,438
Eliga Daniels	} R. S. 4, Sec. 9.....		35,242
James Reese			
Ed. Christensen			
D. M. Jenkins			
L. T. Jones	} Winton 1, Sec. 11..		34,790
Clem Bird			
Anton Zupence	} R. S. 4, Sec. 5.....		33,908
Ivan Butkovich			
John Trager			
John Valco			
Alfred Russell	Winton 1, Sec. 12..		33,075
Thomas Robinson	R. S. 4, Sec. 7.....		33,035
Matt Marshall	Superior E, Sec. 3..		32,795
John Cukale	R. S. 8, Sec. 7.....		31,200
Thos. Overy, Sr.	} R. S. 4, Sec. 1.....		29,430
Sylvester Tynsky			
Ed. While	Winton 1, Sec. 6...		26,530
Lester Williams	Hanna 4, Sec. 5...		23,795
George Wales	R. S. 4, Sec. 8.....		21,007
James Harrison	Hanna 4, Sec. 6....		20,806
Joe H. Wise	Hanna 4, Sec. 8....		18,021
Gus Collins	Winton 1, Sec. 13..		15,582
Ed. Overy, Sr.	Hanna 4, Sec. 9...		14,794
Nick Conzatti	Superior B, Sec. 6..		11,067
	Superior E, Sec. 7..		9,905

Albert Hicks	Superior C, Sec. 7..	8,869
Jed Orme	} R. S. 8, Sec. 9.....	8,092
John Cameron		
Bert Peterson	Winton 1, Sec. 17..	7,343
Andrew Strannigan	} Winton 1, Sec. 16..	7,182
Marlin Hall		
M. A. Sharp	Winton 1, Sec. 14..	6,265

SURFACE:

H. J. Harrington	} Rock Springs	169,451
Thomas Foster		
Port Ward	Superior	134,925
Richard Gibbs	Winton	107,282

The following rules will govern the contest:

1.—All men who have worked in one of the above sections and who have not sustained a lost-time injury in the twelve-months' period are eligible for a ticket on the awards.

2.—Names of men entitled to tickets will be typed by sections for each district and posted.

3.—All tickets will be issued by the Auditing Department of The Union Pacific Coal Company.

4.—The tickets will be in three sections, one section to be retained by the employee, one section to be folded, placed in a capsule and dropped in a locked box by the employee, and the third section to be retained by the Auditing Department.

5.—After all sections have been given their tickets, the Auditor will keep the locked boxes containing the capsules in a vault under lock and key until the night of the drawing.

6.—The drawing of tickets will take place in The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers' Building, Rock Springs, Wyoming, 8 P. M., Friday, February 14th, 1936.

7.—There will be four separate drawings; one for surface employees, surface foremen, underground section foremen and underground employees. The Auditor will place tickets in the bowls for the various drawings.

8.—Capsules are to be thoroughly mixed after being placed in the bowls and mixed at various times during the drawing.

9.—A small girl, blind-folded, will draw a capsule from the bowl and hand it to one of two disinterested Labor representatives, who will open it, note the number recorded, passing same on to the announcer, who will call out the number.

10.—The awards will be made in the following order:

a—SURFACE EMPLOYEES

- 1st ticket drawn, one prize of \$100.00 cash.
- 2nd ticket drawn, one prize of \$ 50.00 cash.

b—SURFACE FOREMEN

- 1st ticket drawn, one prize of \$75.00 cash.
- 2nd ticket drawn, one prize of \$50.00 cash.

c—UNDERGROUND SECTION FOREMEN

- 1st ticket drawn, one prize of \$200.00 cash.
2nd ticket drawn, one prize of \$150.00 cash.

d—UNDERGROUND EMPLOYEES

- 1st ticket drawn, rail and steamship transportation ticket to Seward, Alaska and return, plus \$125.00 traveling expenses.
2nd ticket drawn, rail and steamship transportation to Seward, Alaska and return, plus \$100.00 traveling expenses.

With the awarding of the two travel prizes, all outstanding tickets held by the remaining underground employes of the mine or mines receiving the two travel-prizes will be barred from further participation therein.

11.—To employes holding the next ten tickets drawn (excluding those barred by Rule 10d) will be awarded ten cash prizes in the order and amounts shown: Two tickets drawn, \$200.00 each; four following tickets drawn, \$100.00 each; and next four following tickets drawn, \$50.00 each.

With the two travel-prizes and their \$225.00 cash prizes, plus sixteen other cash prizes amounting to \$1,625.00 to be presented, each employe should make an effort to attend the meeting, with the exception of those from Hanna who live considerable distance from here.

Be present. It may pay you handsomely.

The young bride said sadly: Men are too mean for anything. I asked John for a car today, and he said that I must be content with the splendid carriage that Nature had given me.



School Notes

MISS MAE MILLER, Supervisor of the Commercial Department of Rock Springs High School, recently attended the National Convention of the Commercial Teachers Federation at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, she being in charge of activities in District 3, comprising Wyoming, Montana and the two Dakotas. A competitive contest on membership has been conducted for several months past and up to this writing the territory under her jurisdiction was leading, over which fact Miss Miller was highly elated.

Rock Springs High School Football Squad, as announced in a previous issue, won the State Championship for 1935, and the trophy was presented to them by the Wyoming State Athletic Association. It differed somewhat from that of former years and was in the form of a bronze plaque depicting a struggle on the field. The official presentation will be made in the near future at an assembly program.

The 1936 annual meeting of the Wyoming State Education Association will be held at Laramie on October 15-16-17.

The ice skating rink at Roosevelt Field, new High School, is a most popular rendezvous for both old and young. "Shinny" or hockey should, however, be barred entirely or confined to certain hours when the surface is not in use by the throng. The "racers" and those "giving exhibitions" should also be held in check; skating should be in one direction only. All these are but suggestions and such rules as are enforced on large rinks in the East and Canada.

The City Schools opened January 6th after the usual Christmas-New Years holiday season. Most of the teachers spent their vacations at their homes away from Rock Springs.

The Wyoming Education Association legislative committee recently held a session at Cheyenne, at which time the question of teachers' retirement on pension was up for discussion. Under the plan proposed, it is contemplated that the teacher will contribute five per cent of annual salary to be matched by the State. It is reported a bill will be formulated for presentation to the next legislature in January, 1937, the fund so raised to be invested and administered by a State Board.

His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada is authority for the statement that more bagpipes enter Canada from the United States than from Great Britain. It appears that they come in *disguised as musical instruments*.

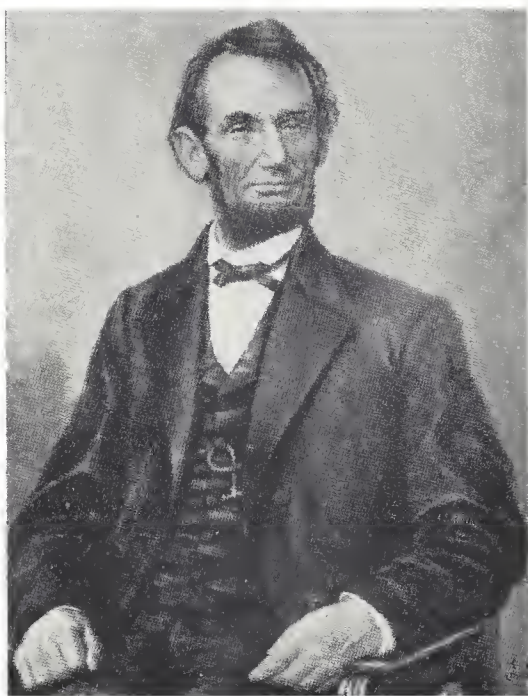
Abraham Lincoln

1809—1865

WHILE traveling the Eighth District of Illinois, then presided over by Judge David Davis, that official, in an acquaintance with Mr. Lincoln, extending over a great number of years, commented as follows:

"As a lawyer, when he attacked meanness and littleness, vice and fraud, he was most powerful, was merciless in his castigations. * * * He never took advantage of a man's low character to prejudice the jury. He thought that his duty to his client extended to what was honorable and high-minded, just and noble, nothing further. * * *

"He shrank from controversy as a general rule, hated quarrels, hated to say any hard and sharp thing to any man, and never stepped beyond this except when duty, honor and principle demanded it. * * * He was slow to form his opinions; he was deliberate and cool and demanded the light of all the facts.



Abraham Lincoln

"When Lincoln was elected President he swore in his soul he would act justly. Justice was his leading characteristic, modified by mercy when possible. He studied where the truth of a thing lay, and he acted on his conviction. He had unsurpassed reasoning powers. His logical faculties were great. * * * He had

no powers of organization; though he had no administrative ability till he went to Washington. A man when forced to do can do more than he or his friends dream of."

* * *

His law partner (Mr. Herndon) wrote concerning a case defended in Cole County, Illinois, by Mr. Lincoln:

"The jury retired to consider the verdict, then returned to ask the judge what he had meant by 'the preponderance of evidence.' The court put on its dignity and instructed the jury verbosely and intricately as to what was meant. The jury retired again, found that there was still confusion, and reappeared in the court room.

* * *

"By consent of the court, the lawyer for the plaintiff tried his hand at explaining, but only 'added darkness to midnight.' Lincoln then asked the court if he might try; and receiving assent, he said:

"Gentlemen of the jury, did you ever see a pair of steelyards or a pair of store scales? If you did, I can explain, I think, to your satisfaction the meaning of the phrase.

"If the plaintiff has introduced any evidence in the case, put that in the scale and have it weighed. Say it weighs sixteen ounces. If the defendant has introduced any evidence, put that in the scale, and if that evidence weighs sixteen ounces the scales are balanced and there is no preponderance of evidence on either side. If the plaintiff's evidence weighs one grain of wheat more than the defendant's, then the plaintiff has the preponderance of evidence—his side of the scales goes down—is the heavier. If the defendant's evidence weighs one grain of wheat more than the plaintiff's, then the defendant's side of the scales goes down. The movement of the scales tells what is the preponderance of evidence. Now apply this illustration to the state of your mind on weighing the evidence."

* * *

"We see the point, Abe," said the jury, and promptly brought in a verdict for Lincoln's client. Herndon remarks: "The defendant had the preponderance of evidence—rather, the plaintiff didn't have it."

Mr. Herndon described further the conduct of

Mr. Lincoln on the day of that fateful election in 1860:

"I went to Mr. Lincoln's office in the State House and said to Lincoln, 'Lincoln, you ought to go and vote for the State ticket.' He replied, 'Do you really think I ought to vote?'—to which I said, 'Most certainly you ought; one vote may gain or lose the government, Legislature, &c.' He then remarked, 'I guess I will go, but wait until I cut off the Presidential electors at the top of the ticket.'

"He then cut off the top of the ticket—note the chivalry of the man. Colonel Lamon and Colonel Ellsworth and myself only were in the room. I winked to those men and said for them to go along with Lincoln and see him safely through the mass of men at the voting place. They understood me. Lamon went on the right side of Lincoln, Ellsworth on the left and I at Lincoln's back, just behind him.

"As we approached the polling place the vast mass of men who had gathered to vote and to see Lincoln vote, as it was whispered that Herndon had gotten Lincoln to vote or agree to do so, opened a wide gap for him to pass on to the voting place. The Republicans yelled and shouted as Lincoln approached. He was allowed to vote unnoticed, and when he had voted and come out of the court room, the voting place, they again yelled and shouted.

"I must say that the Democrats on that day and place paid about as much respect to Lincoln as the Republicans did—they acted politely, civilly and respectfully, raising their hats to him as he passed on through them to vote. They acted nobly on that day and at that place and time. Lincoln voted and was glad of it."

* * *

When the Notification Committee arrived at the home of Mr. Lincoln, it was found he had consulted John W. Bunn and other friends of Springfield concerning the propriety of serving wine to the members thereof. At first it was deemed appropriate to comply with the custom then in vogue in entertaining guests who ranked as high as the members of the committee; but after some reflection Lincoln dissented, holding that as he himself did not drink wine it could be omitted in his own house.

After the committee's departure, Lincoln and Bunn met in the street, and Bunn asked how the guests had taken to the cold water. "Greatly to my surprise," Lincoln answered, "they drank freely of it. One of them confided that they had just come from a sumptuous dinner at the hotel, where they were given bountiful quantities of everything to drink but water. When they reached my house they were so dry, notwithstanding the refreshments at

WHEN LINCOLN MADE HIS CHOICE BETWEEN MEDIOCRITY
AND IMMORTALITY



the hotel, that water was stimulant enough to satisfy their appetites."

In that connection we have some new testimony as to Lincoln's attitude toward tobacco and liquor, over which there has been much wrangling. While he did not smoke or chew, he did occasionally "take a horn," though never with any enjoyment. "On the day of his nomination, or on the day before," his partner informs us, "he played ball with the boys and drank beer two or three times in the course of the game. He was excited at that particular moment in his career and drank to steady his nerves. He often said, 'I never drink much, and am entitled to no credit therefor, because I hate the stuff.'" And he once told an inquirer, "It is unpleasant to me and always makes me feel flabby and undone."

After 71 Years

ON THIS, the 71st anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's assassination there is recalled that on the morning of November 18, 1863, a special train rolled out of Washington, carrying a distinguished company.

Among the travelers on that train were only those who would be gathered for an occasion of importance. Judges of the supreme court, members of the cabinet, the general of the army and his staff and other eminent citizens were in the party.

In their midst, towered a man, sad, preoccupied, a man awkward and ill-dressed, who, as he slouched against the wall of the car, was without grace of manner and in whose haggard face seemed to be all the suffering for the sins of the world.

He was Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, journeying to the dedication the next day of

the national cemetery at Gettysburg. The burden on his shoulders pressed down with almost insupportable weight as the president thought of the sorrows and tears in a war-torn country.

He was to make a speech at the dedication on the morrow. Across the aisle sat Edward Everett, handsome specimen of manhood, polished orator, who was to deliver the principal address. Wistfully Lincoln gazed at him, wishing the polished diction and booming thoughts of the famous speaker might be his tomorrow.

So reflecting, as the train sped along, Lincoln set out to prepare his address. A big, powerful, labor-knotted hand was thrust first into one and then into another pocket and brought out a pencil that was broken across the end. On wrappings of brown paper torn from a package of books that had been opened by the secretary of state, Lincoln began to phrase his sentences. And it was in this fashion and with these rude tools that the president, already doomed to martyrdom, wrote the famous Gettysburg address.

A vast, silent multitude, billowed like the waves of the sea listened in rapt attention for two hours next day to the polished oratory of Everett. In the great concourse were wounded soldiers who four months before had fought their way through screaming shells and singing bullets along the slopes. They had seen the men die who were buried on this spot. In surging thousands there were troops and everyday citizens, and above them all on the platform were the strong men of the nation, the pilots of the ship of state.

A great burst of applause rolled up as Everett ceased speaking. The mighty multitude cheered him again and again, and as the rolling swell of the waves on waves of applause finally died away, a tall, gaunt figure left the group on the platform and slouched slowly across the open space and faced the audience. The mighty mass sat in deep expectancy, awaiting the president's utterances. His sad eyes were full of gentleness and resignation. For only a few minutes he spoke, and then, with not a hand lifted in applause, the tall, awkward figure shambled back across the platform and crumpled into a sea.

Minutes passed by, and still there was no sound of approval. A sigh seemed to move like a ripple on an ocean through the mighty assembly.

Lincoln accepted silence as a sign of failure. In all that vast mass of people, he thought, there was no friendly hand to give him token of appreciation. The disappointment of it all cut into his soul.

The train reached Washington that night. Lincoln thrust Everett kindly aside when the orator attempted to compliment his speech. "We'll manage not to talk about my speech," Lincoln said, with a kindly smile.

At 4 o'clock the next day Lincoln, feeling the need of air and still smarting under the disappointment of the day before, left the White House alone

for a walk. "It must have been pretty poor stuff," he said, half aloud; "yet I thought it was a fair speech."

Suddenly a tall lad of 15, speeding from behind a hedge, collided with the president. "Do you want all of the highway? Can't a gentleman from the South even walk on the streets without—without—" The broken sentence ended in a sob. The president saw that the boy was in tears.

Explanations followed, and the lad, unaware of the identity of his companion, said he was hurrying to find a lawyer, that the lawyer was wanted to draw up a will for his brother, a captain in the Confederate army who had been wounded at Gettysburg and was now dying in the federal prison hospital close by.

"I think I can manage your job, my boy. I used to practice law in a small way myself, and I will be glad to draw the will for you."

The boy led the way to the prison. "I can get you through—they all know me here," he said as they entered. He did not see the guards salute the tall figure that followed him.

A young man, almost a boy, of 23 or 24, his handsome face a white shadow propped against the pillows, greeted them as they entered. "Thank you for coming," he said to the president.

And there in the gloom of the dying lad's chamber, the president of the United States prepared the will, and when it had been signed, witnessed and sealed, the doomed young Confederate captain said:

"I want to talk to you about your president. Yesterday at Gettysburg he made one of the greatest speeches of history. My father was a speaker—all of my uncles and my grandfather were speakers. I've been brought up on oratory. And I say that not six times since history began has a speech been made that was the equal of Mr. Lincoln's speech yesterday."

A spasm of pain swept through and shook the dying boy's frame, but he soon recovered and in a weak voice continued:

"Senator Warrington, a Northerner and our cousin, was at Gettysburg yesterday, and he told my sister that Lincoln's speech so went home to the hearts of the people that when it was ended it was as if the whole audience held its breath—there was not a hand lifted to applaud. One might as well applaud the Lord's Prayer—it would have been sacrilege. No sound from all that great throng. IT SEEMS TO ME, AN ENEMY OF THE PRESIDENT AND HIS NORTH, THAT IT WAS THE MOST PERFECT TRIBUTE EVER PAID BY ANY PEOPLE TO ANY ORATOR."

And there, from the colorless lips of a Southern boy, already in the portals of the beyond, Lincoln heard the true appraisal of his Gettysburg speech,

(Please turn to page 66)

George Washington

Born February 22nd, 1732; Died December 14th, 1799

Some Sidelights on Him as Boy and Man.

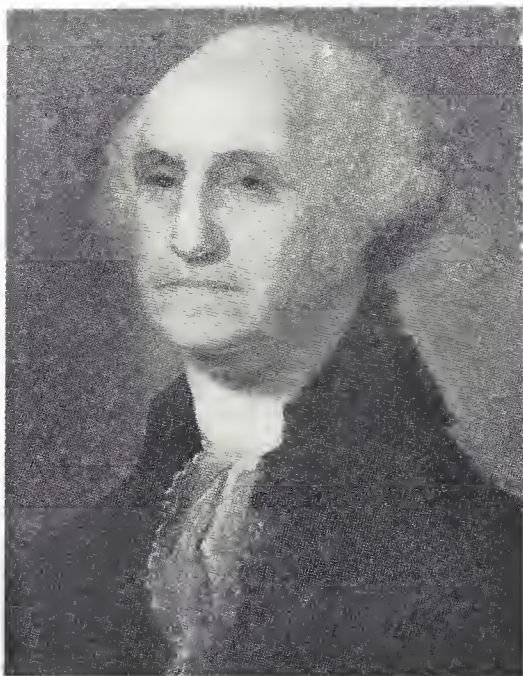
February 22

FEBRUARY 22 is celebrated all over the country as a holiday because it is recognized as the natal day of George Washington, the childless father of his country. In spite of this, the fact is, that for the first twenty years of his life, George's parents celebrated his birthday on February 11.

Below are copied two entries from Washington's diary written at the age of fifteen which detail the story of his early expeditions through Virginia:

"Fryday, March 11th, 1747/48. Began my Journey in Company with George Fairfax Esqr., we travell'd this day 40 Miles to Mr. George Neavels in Prince William County.

"Tuesday 15th. We set out early with Intent to Run around ye sd. Land but being taken in a Rain and it Increasing very fast obliged us



George Washington

to return it clearing about one oClock and our time being too Precious to Loose we a second time ventur'd out and Worked hard till Night and then return'd to Penningtons we got our Supper and was lighted into a Room and I not being so good a Woodsman as ye rest of my Company striped myself very or-

derly and went in to ye Bed as they called it when to my Surprize I found it to be nothing but a Little Straw Matted together without Sheets or any thing else but only one thread Bear blanket with double its Weight of Vermin such as Lice Fleas &c I was glad to get up (as soon as y. Light was carried from us) I put on my Cloths and Lay as my Companions. Had we not been very tired I am sure we should not have slep'd much that night I made a Promise not to Sleep so from that time forward chusing rather to sleep in y. open Air before a fire as will appear hereafter."

After visiting through the Lakes district in New York State many years later (1783- Lakes George, Champlain, etc.) he contemplated a long trip as outlined in the accompanying letter, which was never accomplished:

"I have it in contemplation to make a tour thro' all the Eastern States, thence into Canada, thence up the St. Laurence and thro' the lakes to Detroit, thence to Lake Michigan by land or water, thence through the Western Country, by the river Illinois to the river Mississippi, and down the same to New Orleans, thence into Georgia by the way of Pensacola, and then thro' the two Carolinas home. A great tour this, you will say. Probably it may take place nowhere but in imagination, tho' it is my wish to begin it in the latter end of April of next year."

His journeys included a larger area in America than those of any official of his period—extending from Savannah, Georgia, to Kittery, Maine. Westward, they reached Pennsylvania, the Lake Erie district, Point Pleasant in West Virginia, as well as to Gallipolis, Ohio. Most of his travels were on horseback, but he also made three voyages, one of them to the Barbadoes, of which latter he kept a profuse diary.

A Man of Vision

The reason Washington looms so largely upon the horizon of the world's life is because he saw through the superficial things of his time into the profound truth of all time. Acknowledgment of God's wisdom and power, trust in God's providence, obedience to God's law, formed the foundation upon which Washington began the building of the nation. We are not then surprised to learn that his old pastor could say, "He was the most punctual attendant at church I have known, and his be-

havior was so reverential as to greatly aid me in my labors."—*London Telegraph*.

Washington

Long are the years since he fell asleep
 Where the Potomac flows gently by,
 There where Mount Vernon's green stretches sweep
 Under the blue Virginia sky—
 Warrior and statesman and patriot true,
 Well had he wielded both sword and pen;
 Truly they said, as they laid him to rest,
 "First in the hearts of his countrymen."
 Long are the years—and the land he loved
 Stands among nations, grown strong and great,
 True to his vision of long ago,
 Proud of the hand so shaped her fate.
 Time but adds splendor to fame so fair;
 Years but test greatness—and now as then
 Sleeps he in peace on Mount Vernon's hill,
 "First in the hearts of his countrymen."

—B. Y. WILLIAMS.

Father of Our Country

What was George Washington? A complete answer would spread over thousands of pages. He was indeed a great man, brilliant statesman, great soldier, great builder, far-seeing, courageous and patient.

By his *will*, Washington freed his slaves, of which he had inherited a great number, and wrote: "There is not a man living who wishes more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of slavery."

Those early-day statesmen in Washington's time were brave men and men of vision. They had high hopes and great dreams for their country, but after all, they could see only a little way into the future. They did not know, when they signed the Declaration of Independence, and Washington did not know when he took command of the meager armies of rebellion, that they would win that war and establish a great nation that would eventually extend its boundaries into the unknown lands and all the way to the Pacific Ocean.

It is said that the farewell words of Washington's mother to him were, "You will see me no more, my great age and the disease that is rapidly approaching my vitals warn me that I shall not be long in this world. I trust in God, I am somewhat prepared for the better; but go, George, fulfill the high destinies which Heaven appears to assign you; go, my son, and may Heaven's and your Mother's blessing be with you always."

Abraham Lincoln

(Continued from page 64)

heard that the whole country was ringing with it, heard the prophecy that 50 years hence American

schoolboys would learn it as a part of their education.

"I'd like to put my hand in Lincoln's before I die," the youthful captain said, with a smile that lighted up his colorless face; "and I'd like to tell him that I know that what we are all fighting for, the best of us, is the right of our country, as it is given us to see it."

Another spasm of pain shook the frail frame. Convulsively a hand shot out and laid itself in the great fingers that hung near him, and with the president of the United States, still unknown to the sufferer, kneeling by the cot, the Southern soldier lay quiet, with his wasted fingers resting where he had wished to place them—in the hand of Abraham Lincoln, Puritan and Cavalier, the great soul to whom South and North and East and West were one, inseparable and immutable.

—Contributed by George O. Brophy

Pronouncing English Names

Those of us who find the pronunciation of French words trying and unreasonable will be surprised to find the same difficulty if we should ever visit England in pronouncing some English proper names. The following list deals phonetically with a few of the most difficult cases:

Talbot is pronounced Tolbut.
 Thames is pronounced Tems.
 Bulwer is pronounced Buller.
 Cowper is pronounced Cooper.
 Holburn is pronounced Hobun.
 Wemyss is pronounced Weems.
 Knolloy is pronounced Knowles.
 Cockburn is pronounced Coburn.
 Brougham is pronounced Broom.
 Norwich is pronounced Norridge.
 St. Leger is pronounced Sellinger.
 Hawarden is pronounced Harden.
 Colquhoun is pronounced Cohoon.
 Cirencester is pronounced Sissister.
 Grosvenor is pronounced Grovenor.
 Salisbury is pronounced Sawlsbury.
 Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham.
 Marylebone is pronounced Marrabun.
 Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny.
 Majoribank is pronounced Marchbanks.
 Bolingbroke is pronounced Bullingbrook.

Plan Ahead

To-morrow should be planned to-day, some broader road to tread,

Do well the thing you find at hand and see the task ahead;

So do your work that every deed will bear the light of day,

Then seek reward—go earn success—let honor mark your way.

*If you are right, you have not lost,
 However much the right has cost.*

Engineering Department

History of Oil Development in the Spring Valley, Cumberland and Kemmerer District of South- western Wyoming

*Data Collected by C. E. Swann**

ARTICLE NO. 19 OF A SERIES ON GEOLOGY PART I

OIL HAS been found in Southern Uinta County in springs on Hilliard Flat; at Aspen tunnel; three miles north of Aspen tunnel; at Carter oil spring; in springs and wells on the south branch of Twin Creek, and in wells near Spring Valley.

The oil spring near Hilliard, in Sec. 4, T. 13 N., R. 119 W., was doubtless well known to the trappers who first built the trading post of Fort Bridger, but the first published account was the result of the examination made by the Mormons in their pioneer journey to Great Salt Lake in 1847. W. Clayton, who accompanied this expedition, published in 1848 a little book which was known for years as the *Mormons' Guide Book*, containing the following account: "about a mile from this place (the crossing of the road over Sulphur Creek) in a southwest course, is a 'tar' or 'oil spring' covering a surface of several rods of ground. There is a wagon trail running within a short distance of it. It is situated in a small hollow on the left of the wagon trail, at a point where the trail rises to a higher bench of land. When the oil can be obtained free from sand, it is useful to oil wagons. It gives a nice polish to gunstocks and has been proved to be highly beneficial when applied to sores on horses, cattle, etc."

This spring is mentioned in the accounts of Stansbury and Englemann, but their statements do not differ materially from the earlier account of Clayton. It is reported that Brigham Young caused a shallow well to be dug at this point and the locality is now known as the Brigham Young oil well or spring. The oil was skimmed off the surface of the water in this well, sold to emigrants, and in small quantities carried to Salt Lake City.

In 1867, Judge C. M. White began operations at a spring on Sec. 33, T. 14 N., R. 119 W., now known as the white oil spring. He dug a large hole and skimmed off the oil, which he sent to Salt Lake and sold to tanners. He began drilling in 1867, but abandoned the hole in 1868 at a depth of 480 feet. Later the Evanston Oil Company sunk a well at

this place but it was likewise abandoned at a depth of a few hundred feet.

The Carter oil spring locality became important in 1868, when in driving a tunnel for coal, a slight flow of petroleum (8 or 10 gallons a day) was obtained and the discharge of the spring ceased. This oil was collected and sold to the Union Pacific Railroad for lubricating purposes. In 1886 a local company was formed and drilled three wells 225 to 300 feet deep. Two of them are reported to have yielded six barrels a day. This spring was incidentally mentioned by Meek in 1871, and a short statement regarding it was published by Emmons in 1877, but the first account of importance is that published by Territorial Geologist of Wyoming, Ricketts, in 1888.

The oil springs along the South Fork of Twin Creek are perhaps referred to in Lander's general statement that in the mountains along the divide in latitude 42 degrees N., there are "beds of coal, iron, and salt, and a spring of peculiar mineral oil which by chemical process may be made suitable for lubricating machinery". At any rate, the map of his explorations in 1857 shows that he passed up Twin Creek and over Hodges Pass. Operations were begun here by the Twin Creek Land and Oil Company in 1885. They drilled two wells between this time and 1887, one 110 feet deep and the other 185. Both yielded a large flow of brackish sulphur water, with a little oil and gas. The deeper of the two is now open and is commonly known as the "Clark Well", from Senator C. D. Clark who was interested in this company. The oil is dark and heavy. The gravity is given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company as 26.75 degrees Baume, by Slosson as 19.7 degrees Baume.

In August, 1900, the Union Pacific Railroad Company began a water well at Spring Valley, Wyoming, and on October 14, 1900, at a depth between 491 and 493 feet, struck a sand containing oil of very high grade. Oil of a similar high grade was struck again in December between 573 and 581 feet and the following May between 1,148 and 1,170 feet.

Intense excitement followed this find, which appears to have lost nothing in magnitude as the news spread. The whole country was soon staked out with petroleum claims under the placer-mining laws. The greater part of these claims were purely speculative, the claimants generally having neither the intention nor ability to develop them. The lands staked were of two types—unoccupied Government land and unpatented odd sections within the limit of the grant made to aid in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. This grant, embodied in the acts

*Information from Professional Paper No. 56, U. S. G. S.

of July 1, 1862 and July 2, 1864, gave the Union Pacific all the odd-numbered sections of the public lands within certain prescribed limits; but mineral lands other than coal and iron were expressly excepted from its operations.

The section on which the Spring Valley well was drilled happened to be an unpatented odd section, and it was therefore located by several claimants, who assumed that the oil discovered in the Union Pacific well satisfied the law in respect to the discovery required for each locator. The Union Pacific Coal Company had opened a large coal mine on this section and opposed this view of the matter, placing guards about the section to prevent others from prospecting on the land. In April, 1902, the General Land Office sent a special agent, Charles F. Forbes, to make an examination of these unpatented odd sections, including Sec. 27, with a view of determining their character, whether valuable for minerals other than coal or iron. In this inquiry, Special Agent Forbes conducted oil operators to Sec. 27 against the protest of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and installed machinery there for the purpose of drilling. In this, he was held to have exceeded his instructions, and was supplanted by Special Inspector J. W. Zevely, who, during the summer of 1902, conducted an exhaustive inquiry. This inquiry clearly showed that Sec. 27 was more valuable for coal than oil, and was so declared by the Department in December, 1902. With respect to the other contested sections and the region in general, the Land Office took the very important step of removing from entry or patent, except under the mining laws, all Government land in Tps. 3-14 N., Rs. 117-121 W., Tps. 15-21 N., Rs. 115-120 W., and refused to issue to the Union Pacific Railroad patents for the unpatented odd sections within the railroad grant within the limits of this reservation until after December 1, 1903, when the issuance of patents was to be determined by the "then known character of the land". In the words of the Department: "The purpose of this order is to permit, encourage and protect, so far as the Department can do so, but within the time herein named, the exploration and exploitation of the unpatented alternate odd-numbered sections within said railroad land grant which are within the limits hereinbefore specifically described, and of the public lands within said limits, for the purpose of ascertaining and demonstrating whether, as claimed, such lands, or any of them, are mineral in character, in that they are chiefly valuable for their oil or other mineral deposits; but in justice to the railroad company, whose line of railroad has long since been completed in conformity with the land-grant act, and in justice to others who may desire to take any of the public lands within said limits under any of the public-land laws other than the mining laws, it is necessary that this order of suspension shall not be operative longer than until December 1, 1903, that being deemed ample time within which,

in addition to the exploration and exploitation heretofore had, to fairly develop the character of these lands".

The effect of this order was, on the one hand, to stimulate prospectors to attempt to develop this field, and on the other, it is claimed, to make the Union Pacific Railroad Company hinder the development in such ways as it might, being the only line of transportation in this region. Certain cases affecting Sec. 23, T. 15 N., R. 118 W., and Sec. 33, T. 14 N., R. 119 W., were heard before a special examiner in the district land office, August 23 and 25, 1904, and decision was rendered that these tracts were not "known mineral lands" and that patent should be issued to the Union Pacific Railway in accordance with the terms of its land grant. All the Union Pacific lands are now patented, and with the termination of this land contest it is stated that the railroad has offered freight facilities which will materially aid in the development of the field.

Many wells have been drilled since that time and the data secured has justified the Government's ruling that these lands were not known mineral lands in 1903.

The uncommon occurrence of the oil in this field, at or near the axis of synclinal fold rather than near the axis of the anticlinal fold, is discussed in Part II of Article 19.

(Article No. 19, Part II, History of Oil Development in the Spring Valley, Cumberland, and Kemmerer District of Southwestern Wyoming.)

PEAT SILK

Ireland is deficient in coal but rich in peat, which, from time immemorial, has been the fuel of the peasantry. Now this widely distributed product of her bogs may eventually prove for Ireland an unexpected source of wealth. The Irish Free State Research Council states that it has started investigation into the possibilities of extracting from it crude alcohol for industrial purposes, artificial silk, and wax. It is hoped that these new industries will help to rehabilitate the countries of the western seaboard, once known as the "congested districts."

The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, tongues, and kindreds. Nor should this lead to a war upon property, or the owners of property. Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable, it is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich, shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to independence and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

—Abraham Lincoln.

Poems For the Month

WE HAVE selected three poems for reproduction in February, the first "Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight," by Vachel Lindsay. The words, "It breaks his heart that kings must murder still," refer to the Great War, but to a lesser extent applies today.

"The Valentine," by Mary D. Brine, as recited by Marshall P. Wilder, while it does not exhale the scent of violets and bears no Cupids on a lacy margin, is nevertheless a beautiful poem, well befitting Valentine's Day.

"The Fighting Race," by Joseph I. C. Clarke, with "Kelly, Burke and Shea," bears a militant swing. No major battle has been fought in the last two hundred and fifty years without men of the type of these three in its midst.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN WALKS AT MIDNIGHT By VACHEL LINDSAY

It is portentous, and a thing of state
That here at midnight, in our little town
A mourning figure walks, and will not rest,
Near the old court-house pacing up and down.

Or by his homestead, or in shadowed yards
He lingers where his children used to play,
Or through the market, on the well-worn stones
He stalks until the dawn-stars burn away.

A bronzed, lank man! His suit of ancient black,
A famous high top-hat and plain worn shawl
Make him the quaint great figure that men love.
The prairie-lawyer, master of us all.

He can not sleep upon his hillside now.
He is among us:—as in times before!
And we who toss and lie awake for long
Breathe deep, and start, to see him pass the door.

His head is bowed. He thinks on men and kings.
Yea, when the sick world cries, how can he sleep?
Too many peasants fight, they know not why,
Too many homesteads in black terror weep.

The sins of all the war-lords burn his heart.
He sees the dreadnaughts scouring every main.
He carries on his shawl-wrapped shoulders now
The bitterness, the folly and the pain.

He can not rest until a spirit-dawn
Shall come; the shining hope of Europe free;
The league of sober folk, the Workers' Earth,
Bring long peace to Cornland, Alp and Sea.

It breaks his heart that kings must murder still,
That all his hours of travail here for men
Seem yet in vain. And who will bring white peace
That he may sleep upon his hill again?

THE VALENTINE

By MARY D. BRINE

As Recited by MARSHALL P. WILDER

Eh! give you a lift? Why, surely, jump in, sir,
along o' me.

(Whoa! Dobbin, you critter!) Wal, yes, sir, the
walkin' is rough, I see.

You're a stranger in these parts, I take it. Goin' to
stop a spell?

S'pose you'll put up to the tavern? Oh, yes, they
will feed you well.

What's the news of the village? Wal, stranger, I'll
own ye hev me thar,

I ain't no hand fur a gossip; don't hear any news.
I declar'.

An' my old woman, she tells me a man ain't only
half wise

Ef he don't keep his ears wide open, and larn how
to use his eyes.

Wal, yes, when I was a youngster, I used to be peart
an' sry,

An' there ain't a contenteder couple *now* than my
wife an' I;

But we had a sorer that come to us more'n ten year
ago,

An' it sorter shadowed our lives, like a hurt long
healin', you know.

Five years would a been long enough, sir, to leave
a putty deep scar,

But to *double* that time seems a'most like pushin' a
trouble too far;

An' he was our only child, sir, the boy that ran
off to sea,

An' though he had been a wild un, we loved him,
his mother an' me.

He was just a lad—but eighteen, sir, the month
that he ran away,

An' it's hard to say, but there's come not a line
from him since that day.

Whether he's drowned, or killed, only God an' the
angels may know,

But his mother an' me are a-waitin' some message
to tell us so.

It's lonely enough for us both, but I've done my
best, sir, to cheer

An' comfort my dear old woman thro' each long
waitin' year;

An' to-day, while down to the village, a thought
came inter my head,

(For to-morrer is Valentine's Day, sir,) an' so to
myself I said—

"I'll play that Betsey an' me was 'way back to our
courtin' time,

An' I'll buy her a Valentine—somethin' nice, with
pictur an' rhyme!"

An' so I've got it all safe, sir—the purtiest one I
could find,
An' my old woman'll know that I have her allers
in mind.
Go home with me, did you say, sir? Wal, I don't
know as I mind,
Tho' wife won't be dressed for comp'ny, an' our
food ain't the hotel kind;
But if you'll jest take pot-luck, sir, why wife an'
me'll be glad,
For the sake of your two blue eyes, like them that
our own boy had.

What's that you say? Will I let you give Betsey
a Valentine, too?
Why, surely, I won't gainsay it, but Betsey ain't
nothin' to you.
An' it's kind of you, stranger—but see, sir, here
is my gate—(hold on!
Why, whar is the feller goin'? This beats creation,
I swan!)
Say, wife, old woman, come out here! (Why, surely
that's Betsey's scream!)
Whoa, Dobbin! you pesky critter!—law, I must
be hevin' a dream,
Else why is my woman kissin' the face o' that
stranger so,
An'—Oh! praise God for His goodness, I've brought
her our son, I know!

THE FIGHTING RACE

By JOSEPH I. C. CLARKE

"Read out the names!" and Burke sat back,
And Kelly drooped his head.
While Shea—they call him Scholar Jack—
Went down the list of the dead.
Officers, seamen, gunners, marines,
The crews of the gig and yawl,
The bearded man and the lad in his teens,
Carpenters, coal passers—all.
Then, knocking the ashes from out his pipe,
Said Burke in an offhand way:
"We're all in that dead man's list, by Cripe!
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the Maine, and I'm sorry for
Spain,"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Wherever there's Kellys there's trouble," said
Burke.
"Wherever fighting's the game,
Or a spice of danger in grown man's work,"
Said Kelly, "you'll find my name."
"And do we fall short," said Burke, getting mad,
"When it's touch and go for life?"
Said Shea, "It's thirty-odd years, bedad,
Since I charged to drum and fife
Up Marye's Heights, and my old canteen
Stopped a rebel ball on its way.
There were blossoms of blood on our sprigs of
green—

Kelly and Burke and Shea—
And the dead didn't brag." "Well, here's to the
flag!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"I wish't was in Ireland, for there's the place,"
Said Burke, "that we'd die by right,
In the cradle of our soldier race,—
After one good stand-up fight.
My grandfather fell on Vinegar Hill,
And fighting was not his trade;
But his rusty pike's in the cabin still,
With Hessian blood on the blade."
"Aye, aye," said Kelly, "the pikes were great
When the word was 'clear the way!'
We were thick on the roll in ninety-eight—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's to the pike and the sword and the
like!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

And Shea, the scholar, with rising joy,
Said: "We were at Ramillies;
We left our bones at Fontenoy
And up in the Pyrenees;
Before Dunkirk, on Landen's plain,
Cremona, Lille, and Ghent,
We're all over, Austria, France, and Spain,
Wherever they pitched a tent.
We've died for England from Waterloo
To Egypt and Dargai;
And still there's enough for a corps or crew,
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here is to good honest fighting blood!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

"Oh, the fighting races don't die out,
If they seldom die in bed,
For love is first in their hearts, no doubt,"
Said Burke; then Kelly said:
"When Michael, the Irish Archangel, stands,
The angel with the sword,
And the battle-dead from a hundred lands
Are ranged in one big horde,
Our line, that for Gabriel's trumpet waits,
Will stretch three deep that day,
From Jehoshaphat to the Golden Gate—
Kelly and Burke and Shea."
"Well, here's thank God for the race and the sod!"
Said Kelly and Burke and Shea.

INSULTING

An Aberdeen lady was buying a birthday present for her husband. In the gents' department of a big store she asked for a collar, size sixteen. The assistant quickly found the appropriate box in which the collars were housed and inquired in mild surprise.

"Only one, madam?"
"Yes, certainly, only one," said the lady, haughtily; "do ye think I'm a bigamist?"

» » » Ye Old Timers « « «

Oscar Annala and Henry Anderson



Two Old Timers, Henry Anderson, colored, and Oscar Annala, both of Hanna, have been retired on a pension.

Henry entered the services of the Company in 1904 at Hanna, while Oscar began work at Carbon in 1900.

It is the hope of their many friends they may live to enjoy their respite from manual labor for many years to come.

Obituaries

ADOLPH STEBNER

Adolph Stebner, Power Plant Operator at Hanna, died at Denver, December 22, 1935. The interment was made at Hanna on December 26. funeral services at the Methodist Church.

Mr. Stebner was a native of Germany, born September 13, 1878. When but a youth, he entered our service at old Carbon in 1892 as a Spragger, later being engaged as Tippleman and Driver. After the Carbon properties were closed down, he moved to Rock Springs and served as Machine Runner, Driver, Loader, etc. in No. 8 Mine. Later he was transferred to the Spring Valley Mine as Pipeman and Fireman. In 1903 he went to Cumberland and worked in the machine shop, returning in a similar ca-



Adolph Stebner

capacity to Hanna in 1904. Was a life member of the Old Timers Association with 43 years' service.

The sympathy of the community is extended to Mrs. Stebner in her bereavement, as well as to Max Stebner, of Winton, and Mrs. J. R. Mann, Reliance, respectfully, brother and sister of the deceased.

Quite a number of friends from this city journeyed to Hanna to attend the final obsequies.

ANDREW BOK

Andrew Bok, Faceman on Conveyor in Mine No. 8 at Rock Springs, died January 12th after a brief illness. He first entered our employ

here in October, 1913, as a miner and was in the service 23 years, being a member of the Old Timers' Association. Was a married man, five sons and two daughters, residing at 1502 Lowell Street. The funeral was held January 15th from Saints Cyril and Methodius North Side Catholic Church, Rev. Albin Gnidovec officiating, with interment in St.

Joseph Cemetery. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.



Old Timer Andrew Bok

Don't Wait!

When I quit this mortal shore,
And mosey 'round the earth no more,
Don't weep, don't sigh, don't sob—
I may have struck a better job.
Don't go and buy a large bouquet
For which you'll find it hard to pay;
Don't mope around and feel all blue—
I may be better off than you.
Don't tell the folks I was a saint
Or any old thing that I ain't.
If you have jam like that to spread,
Please hand it out before I'm dead.
If you have roses, bless your soul,
Just pin one on my button-hole
While I'm alive and well—today.
Don't wait until I've gone away.

—Anonymous.

Coal—Here, There and Everywhere

"BUSINESS WEEK" in a late issue printed the following item covering gasoline from coal for motor fuel:

"The contribution of the bituminous coal industry of the Ruhr will be more modest with a maximum annual output of 100,000 tons (of gasoline synthetically produced from its rich deposits of lignite coal). Definite plans have been completed for the construction of three plants, by the state-owned mines, by the Ruhrchemie A. G., a concern owned cooperatively by 80 per cent of all private mine operators and, finally, by the Kloeckner Werke A. G., as an "outsider" in Germany's coal by-product industry". It is believed the plants will be in operation in 1936.

Two mines in Pennsylvania report reaching a depth of 2,200 feet. One is the Susquehanna Collieries company's Williamstown mine in Dauphin county; the other is the Auchincloss colliery at Nanticoke.

The Fuel Advisor of the Commonwealth of Australia has completed his investigations in Great Britain into the production of liquid fuels by the hydrogenation process and upon his return to "down under" will present his report to the Ministry dealing with the progress being made at the British plant at Billingham-on-Tees. A recent dispatch states, "In addition to the Government's fuel production, the new Billingham plant has produced 7,500,000 gallons of Petrol from coal, further that 8 per cent of the production has been marketed."

Collieries in Wales are under negotiations with parties in Newfoundland and Labrador by which it is proposed to exchange 50,000 tons of coal for 80,000 tons of pit props for 1936 use.

Italy and Poland are about agreed on a pact under which the latter country will furnish Il Duce fuel supplies for his navy. That British Collieries were unwilling to make commitments upon a credit basis is explained as the reason for Italy casting about for a coal supply.

Bituminous coal exported from the United States first half of 1935 amounted to 3,682,579 long tons, considerably less than the previous year for corresponding period. Canada, Cuba, Brazil, Panama, Argentine and Uruguay were the purchasers.

A contract has just been signed by Italy with the Black Sea Zongoulshak Company, of Istanbul, Turkey, for large shipments of coal, the first consignment of 50,000 tons already enroute to Italian ports.

Elizabeth Lewis, 1412 Whitelock Street; Elsie Pollard, 540 Mosher Street; Mabel Forbes, 1247 North Bond Street; all of Baltimore, Maryland, are operating coal yards.

Among the visitors to our properties during December was Mr. Peter Hunter, Mining Engineer, Glen Afton Collieries, Auckland, New Zealand. He was interested in seeing the Duckbills, Shaker Conveyors, etc. He also toured the coal fields east of the Mississippi.

In the Minerals Year Book for 1935 just published by the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, it is stated that the mineral production of the United States in 1934 was valued at \$3,350,000,000, an increase over 1933 of 31 per cent. The production of coal, gold, etc., were outstanding examples in which increases were shown, prices likewise increased in the same commodities.

Dr. A. L. Murray, well known in this territory through his connection of fifteen years past as Surgeon of the United States Bureau of Mines at Salt Lake City, is now acting in similar capacity at the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania branch of the Bureau of Mines. During the World War, Dr. Murray was a Captain in the Army Medical Corps.

The U. M. W. A. is now the sole union organization in the anthracite region, the insurgent union, United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, having disbanded due, it is reported, to dwindling membership, lack of finances, etc.

The Coal Mining Institute of America held its annual dinner at Pittsburgh on November 23rd last, nearly one thousand being in attendance at one of the finest spreads ever served at these affairs. It differed from former practices in that representatives of labor organizations as well as coal operators participated, Philip Murray, Vice President of the U. M. W. A. acting as toastmaster.

"Coal Age" has awarded the 1935 distinction of "model mining" to Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, which concern has for 115 years pioneered in the mining and merchandising of anthracite coal. To quote a trade journal—"it is still a great organization today—it has not rested on the laurels of age—it has and is going forward—". It owns 21,000 acres, operates eight large collieries and has the capacity for mining and preparing four and one-half million tons annually.

The State Mine Inspector of Colorado reports the production for November, 1935, was 724,218 tons, bringing the 11 months tonnage to 5,195,485, compared with 4,534,007 for the same period of 1934.

(Please turn to page 74)

» » Of Interest to Women « «

Some Recipes

MEAT AND VEGETABLE LOAF

- 1 package lemon jelly powder
- 1 3/4 cups boiling chicken stock or any leftover clear soup stock
- 3 tablespoons vinegar or lemon juice
- 3/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon mustard
- 1 cup chicken, pork or any leftover meat, chopped
- 1 cup cooked peas
- 1 cup celery or cabbage, chopped
- 1 pimiento finely chopped
- 1/3 cup chopped stuffed olives.

Dissolve the jelly powder in the boiling stock. Add the vinegar, salt and mustard. Stir until dissolved. Set in your automatic refrigerator to thicken. When the mixture begins to thicken, fold in the meat, peas, celery, pimiento and olives. Pour into a mold that has been dipped in cold water. Place on a shelf in your automatic refrigerator to set and chill. Garnish with slices of tomato, stuffed olives cut in half and marinated shredded cabbage. Serves six.

BAKED LIVER ROAST

- 2 lbs. calf liver (unsliced)
- Salt, pepper and flour
- Onion or garlic seasoning if desired
- 3 or 4 slices breakfast bacon

Before seasoning remove thin outer skin from liver. Salt and pepper to taste, then flour well. Place in pyrex baking dish or small roaster, lay strips of bacon over top, and cook at 325 degrees to 350 degrees for 1 to 1 1/4 hours. Slice and serve as any other roast.

APPLE SAUCE PUDDING

One pint apple sauce, 1/2 cup sugar, 1/4 cup butter, 1/2 cup breadcrumbs, 3 eggs. Beat apple sauce, bread, sugar and melted butter together. Beat eggs separately, add yolks and then whites beaten stiff. Bake for a half hour in a moderate oven. Serve with plain or whipped cream. A delightful and nourishing dessert.

HONEY SPONGE CAKE

Beat the yolks of three eggs until very light and cream them well with 3/4 cup honey. Fold in alternately the stiffly whipped egg whites and a scant 1/2 cup of potato flour, sifted with 1/4 teaspoon

baking powder and 1/2 teaspoon salt. Bake in a deep tin in a moderate oven for forty minutes.

A TASTY SANDWICH

- 1 cup chopped ham
- 1 hard-boiled egg (chopped)
- 2 tablespoons chopped pickle
- 2 tablespoons chopped olives or green pepper
- Mayonnaise, salt and pepper.

Mix ham, egg, pickle, olives or green pepper; add mayonnaise, salt and pepper. Spread between buttered halves of finger rolls or thin slices of white bread.

Activities of Women

LUISITA JIMENEZ, youthful widow of the bullfighter, Miguel Morilla, nicknamed "Atarfenio," who was killed by a bull last year, has announced she will make her debut as a matador in Granada, Spain.

Mrs. Blanche L. La Du of Minneapolis, Minn., who introduced beauty parlors into hospitals for the insane, is the new president of the American Prison association, the first of her sex to hold that office.

Recent surveys disclose that American women's feet constantly are increasing in size.

Mrs. Anna Wier of Beaver Brook, Pa., reached her eighty-fourth birthday this fall and decided it was "high time" she voted. Asked why she started to vote at her late age, she replied: "I'm voting to protest the high taxes."

The Frontier Nursing service, which brings medical attention to hundreds of isolated Kentucky mountaineers every year, has announced a record of caring for a "second thousand" maternity cases without the death of a mother.

Only one former president of the United States still lives—Herbert Hoover. However, there are six living widows of former presidents: Grover Cleveland's widow, now Mrs. Preston, and the widows of President Harrison, Theodore Roosevelt, Howard Taft, Woodrow Wilson and Calvin Coolidge.

Life is just a series of adventures for Miss Sunny Heath of Council Bluffs, Iowa. She has been in two airplane wrecks, three automobile accidents, a train crash, and had her automobile blown off the high-

way during a Kansas tornado. She was never injured seriously.

Mrs. Mary L. Warner and Mrs. Elizabeth Ford, both of Milford Point, Conn., gave the Connecticut state board of fisheries and game twenty acres of land for use as a state wild fowl refuge.

Lillian Sholes, daughter of Christopher Latham Sholes, was the world's first typist. Her father invented the first successful typewriter, but the machine wrote only capital letters.

Miss Remo Poulsen, world's champion amateur typist of Memphis, Tenn., who can write 145 words a minute in top form and repeatedly type a memorized sentence, is opposed to chewing gum.

Household Hints

FLOORS

To remove oil stains from floors use oxalic acid and water, then wash well with soda and soap.

CUT-GLASS

A high polish may be given to cut-glass dishes, decanters, etc., by sprinkling with warmed sawdust directly after washing and drying in the usual way. A very soft chamois leather must give the final polish, and this should be kept free from dust and for the one purpose only.

GLASS

Paint stains may be removed from glass by common washing soda dissolved in water. Let it soak for a while—if put on thick, say 30 minutes—and then wash off. If it does not remove, give it another application.

FELT HATS

Grease and paint stains can be removed from felt hats by means of turpentine and benzine. If the turpentine leaves a mark finish with a little alcohol.

A little tomato gives a nice flavor to the chicken when cooked en casserole.

If the apple sauce seems tasteless, add a pinch of salt, some cinnamon and a little lemon rind.

Sprinkle the creamed potatoes with chopped pimento instead of chopped parsley occasionally for a change in color and flavor.

Just before serving a baked or broiled halibut steak pour over it a half cup of melted butter and a little lemon juice. It will give a delicious flavor.

CLASSIFIED

Most of the milk labels nowadays have the day of delivery printed on them. However, if the milk

concern with which you deal does not employ this method a way to mark older milk is to wash the cap well and put it back on the bottle upside down. The day of delivery may be written on top.

GREASING PANS

Grease cake pans and muffin tins with lard, not butter. Cakes will invariably stick to buttered pans, but never to those well greased with lard. Butter may be used to grease casserole dishes as the flavor will be much more acceptable than that of lard.

IMPURE WATER

If you feel doubtful of the drinking water, boil it for twenty minutes. You can then feel safe about drinking it as all disease poisons will be destroyed.

Portia's Speech on Mercy

By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

The quality of mercy is not strain'd,
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown;
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this scepter'd sway;
It is enthroned in the hearts of kings,
It is an attribute to God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

Coal Here, There and Everywhere

(Continued from page 72)

We are requested to make the following announcement:

"June 9-11. Short Course in Coal Utilization. University of Illinois, Urbana. Detailed program will be available about April 15 from A. C. Callen, Head of the Department of Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, 209 Transportation Building."

BURNED BREECHES BEHIND

A charming wife of a French diplomat had never quite thoroughly mastered the English language.

She was urging an American officer to attend a dinner, the invitation to which he had already declined. The lady insisted that he must go, but the young officer said that he had burned his bridges behind him.

The lady misunderstood the word. "That will be all right," she explained, "I'll lend you a pair of my husband's."

and plans to make a permanent record of its experiences there on movie reels. Another unit has already explored the picturesque and historic James River trail as well as new traces cut by the CCC. Troop 1 of Montgomery, Ala., spent the holidays at Lake Jordan, sailing on an exploratory cruise aboard the S. S. Barnacle.

Dr. James E. West, Chief Executive of the organization, on January 2nd last rounded out twenty-five years at the post, receiving letters from prominent personages in various parts of the country, one being from President Roosevelt. Since he took office, it is stated, the Scout movement has affected the lives of about seven million men and boys. The present membership is 1,010,506 men and boys organized into 34,513 troops and cub packs.

Identifying Fossils

THE United States is coming to be recognized as one of the principal areas in which fossil remains of animals which roamed the world millions of years ago can be found.

The importance of the huge graveyards is emphasized in a study just completed by Dr. George G. Simpson of the American Museum of Natural History of the Smithsonian Institution's vast collection of specimens obtained from the Crazy Mountains of Central Montana.

He identified and named more than sixty species of animals which belonged to the Paleocene age just before the time when most of the mammalian animals now found on the earth made their appearance.

This period represented an interval between the time when dinosaurs ruled the earth and man's arrival. The earth's vegetation, according to Dr. Simpson, was modern in character but grass, which made possible the great spread of mammals, was just struggling for a foothold.

Most interesting among the species identified were the primitive primates, small monkey-like creatures which paleontologists believe to have been the direct forerunner of man. Dr. Simpson classified six new types of these animals.

Nearly all of the more than sixty species identified had small brains compared with the animals which came after them, this factor probably being responsible in large part for their disappearance, since they were unable to compete with the faster-thinking mammals which followed.

Among the strangest animals were the flesh eaters of this ancient world. They might be described as a cross between a bear and a dog of the present age. They are believed to have been among the most savage and fearsome creatures the earth has ever known and one of them was described by Dr. Simpson as a doglike creature about the size of the kodiak bear of Alaska, largest of all present-day flesh eaters.

Our Little Folks

A man had six coins in his pocket totaling \$1.15 in change. He could not make change for a dollar, fifty cents, twenty-five cents, ten cents or five cents.

What were the six coins?

(Answer at the bottom of the page.)

It was one of mother's busiest days. Her small son, who had been playing outside, came in with his pants torn. His mother helped him change to another pair but in an hour or so he was back, his pants torn again.

"You go right upstairs, remove your pants and mend them yourself," his mother ordered.

Some time later, she thought of him and went upstairs to see how he was getting on. The torn pants were lying on a chair but there was no sign of Johnnie. Returning downstairs she noticed that the door to the cellar, usually closed, was open, and she called down, loudly and sternly, "Are you running around down there without your pants on?"

A deep voice answered, "No, madam, I'm reading the gas meter."

"Where have I come from, where did you pick me up?" the baby asked its mother.

She answered, half crying, half laughing, and clasping the baby to her breast:

"You were hidden in my heart as its desire, my darling.

"You were in the dolls of my childhood's games; and when with clay I made the image of my god every morning, I made and unmade you then.

"You were enshrined with our household deity; in his worship I worshiped you.

"In all my hopes and my loves, in my life, in the life of my mother, you have lived.

"In the lap of the deathless Spirit who rules our homes you have been nursed for ages."

—Rabindranath Tagore.

The sheet-anchor of the Ship of State is the common school. Teach, first and last, Americanism. Let no youth leave the school without being thoroughly grounded in the history, the principles, and the incalculable blessings of American liberty. Let the boys be the trained soldiers of constitutional freedom, the girls the intelligent lovers of freemen.

—Chauncey M. Depew.

Answer: The coins are: half dollar, quarter, and four dimes.

Joyce Juanita Maki

The Veterans of Foreign Wars recently held an exhibition here, one of the features being a baby



Joyce Juanita Maki

show, entries being from the various districts surrounding Rock Springs. There were so many proud fathers and mothers in attendance with their progeny that the selection of winners in the big event taxed the mettle of the judges. The first prize, silver loving cup, went to Joyce Juanita Maki, 3 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Einar Maki, of the Western Commercial Company, Superior, Wyoming. The baby is a granddaughter of our Old Timers, Peter Galassi and wife, and Eric Rink and wife, all of Superior.

show, entries being from the various districts surrounding Rock Springs. There were so many proud fathers and mothers in attendance with their progeny that the selection of winners in the big event taxed the mettle of the judges. The first prize, silver loving cup, went to Joyce Juanita Maki, 3 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Einar Maki, of the Western Commercial Company, Superior, Wyoming. The baby is a granddaughter of our Old Timers, Peter Galassi and wife, and Eric Rink and wife, all of Superior.

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mike Budak is confined to his home with illness. Mrs. James Doak and children visited with relatives in Winton.

Mrs. Kenneth Matthews underwent a minor operation at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John Traeger visited at the Fred Bradley home in Reliance.

Myrle Crofts has returned to work in No. 8 Mine after a six months' leave of absence spent in Torrington.

Bart Harrison of Lava Hot Springs, Idaho, visited here with his sister, Mrs. Joseph McTee, Jr.

Matt Perkovich was confined to his home for two weeks with an attack of flu.

Bryce Freeman of Casper was called here by the death of his nephew, James D. Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. William Matthew attended the old time dance held in Superior.

Mrs. Edward Morgan has returned to her home in Hanna, after having visited here with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. George Rodda visited at the Zeiher home in Reliance.

Frank Zaversnik is confined to his home with illness.

Mrs. Russell Scholl and children have returned to their home in Park City, Utah, after having visited here at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pavlich have gone to Tacoma, Washington, where they expect to locate.

Grant McMahon of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is visiting here with his mother, Mrs. Peter McMahon.

Mike Kamenski of No. 4 Mine has gone to Denver, where he will attend school for six months.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack James of Jackson are visiting at the home of Harry James.

Thomas Jones is confined to his home with an attack of la grippe.

James Doak of No. 8 Mine has been appointed as City Policeman and Robert M. Stuart, also of No. 8 Mine, has been appointed as Fire Truck Driver.

Miss Emma Yori is a surgical patient at the Wyoming General Hospital.

H. L. Jackson visited with relatives in Utah.

Superior

Stanley Lisher returned December 8 from Agenda, Kansas, where he attended the funeral of his father.

John Ross and Virgil Wright, head officials, District 22, U. M. W. of A., were transacting business in Superior recently.

The Misses Ada Bertagnolli and Ruby Genetti, of Salt Lake City, were Superior visitors during the holidays.

George McIntosh, who recently underwent a major operation at the Wyoming General Hospital, has just returned home. His many friends are happy to see him around again.

Mr. J. H. Thomas and son, Edgar, of Mountain View, Wyoming, were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, of Superior.

Margaret Hartwig has just returned to her home in Parma, Idaho, after spending three months with her sister, Mrs. Paul Cox.

Dr. W. F. McDill, of Dines, took charge of Dr. McDermott's practice in Superior during the absence of the latter in Nebraska for the Christmas holidays.

Miss Helen Dugas, of Laramie, spent the Christmas holidays in Superior.

UTZINGER CHEVROLET COMPANY

1936 CHEVROLET
STANDARD COACH

Delivered
Fully Equipped.....\$699.00

Chevrolet—Olds—Cadillac—La Salle

See and Drive our New Cars.

ROSE FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP

Phone 123

Security Bank Court

ROCK SPRINGS

BEAUTIFUL POTTED PLANTS AND FLOWERS

For Your Valentine's Day Parties, Dinners, or other Festivities

KELLOGG LUMBER COMPANY



Building Materials and Paints General Contractors

ROCK SPRINGS, WYOMING

Miss Mae Dexter, who has been visting her parents, returned to Cheyenne recently to resume her duties.

Mr. Gibson Gillilan and Miss Amelia Marietta were married in Salt Lake City on December 28. Their many friends extend best wishes.

The many friends of Mrs. M. A. Hansen are glad to learn of her improvement in health following her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Knill are the parents of a son, born at the Wyoming General Hospital on Friday, January 3.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Club House the evening of January 3, in honor of Mrs. Gibson Gillilan. Many usefule and beautiful gifts were received by Mrs. Gillilan.

The American Legion of Superior sponsored a dance in the Union Hall, New Year's Eve, which was well attended. It was a huge success, socially and financially.

Winton

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Crofts have moved to Rock Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Tomisich have moved into the house vacated by the Crofts family.

Mr. M. A. Sharp has started a night school class in "Mining." The class has a large enrollment and promises to be very beneficial to those interested.

Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy Jones and son spent a week's vacation in California over the Christmas holidays.

Thomas Dodds, Jr., Glenroy Wallace and Robert Dodds have returned to their studies at the University of Wyoming after spending the holidays at home with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dekker and son, of Longmont, Colorado, spent a few days visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Neal.

Mrs. Herman Hawkes underwent a major operation at the hospital in Rock Springs early in the month and is recovering nicely at this writing.

Mrs. Roy McDonald, Jr. spent a short time visiting with relatives in the Pinedale country.

Mr. and Mrs. John Krippan are the proud parents of a baby son born at the hospital in Rock Springs, Wyoming, January 9, 1936.

Mr. and Mrs. James Doherty, who were recently married, have moved to Winton to make their home.

Reliance

Mrs. F. Martin and daughter are confined at home with scarlet fever.

Miss Billie Lawrence has left for an extended visit to Chicago.

Mrs. Thomas Butler and daughter, Karen, of Rock Springs, visited at the R. Ebeling home recently.

Congratulations are extended to Miss Alberta Zeiher and Mr. Howard Rodda, whose marriage occurred recently. They are residing with Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Zeiher.

Mr. Thomas Hall has been on the sick list.

Mrs. A. J. Bevola has been on the sick list.

Miss Helen Thomas underwent an appendectomy in the Wyoming General Hospital in Rock Springs. She is getting along nicely.

Mrs. John Easton and son have returned from a visit with Mrs. Easton's mother in American Falls, Idaho.

Miss Pauline Grosso visited in Kemmerer with relatives during the month.

Mrs. Horace Ainscough is on the sick list.

Several ladies of the town surprised Mrs. Ellen Williams on her 70th birthday by calling on her at the Hugh Harri-gan home. She received a lovely gift. An enjoyable afternoon was spent playing games, after which lunch was served.

Mrs. Fred Bradley underwent a mastoid operation at the hospital in Rock Springs recently.

Mary Jo Fearn celebrated her sixth birthday with friends calling at her home, January 8th.

Hanna

Miss Betty Crank is visiting her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. James Crank in Berkeley, California.

Miss Alice While is working at Love's Confectionery during Betty Crank's absence.

Frank Maxson spent the Christmas holidays visiting his father in Amarillo, Texas. Frank is employed at the coal chutes and is staying with his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Taylor.

Miss Hazel Jones spent the holidays here from Denver. Joe While of Lamont visited here with his mother, Mrs. Eliza While.

Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Rodda attended the wedding of their son, Howard, at Reliance on Christmas Day.

A pageant, "The Gift of the Magi", was presented at the Methodist Church on December 22nd, the parts being taken

NORTH SIDE STATE BANK

"The Peoples Bank"

SAFE, SOUND
AND CONSERVATIVE

To our friends and patrons, we desire to express
our thanks for your friendship
and co-operation.

WESTERN AUTO TRANSIT COMPANY



Phone 109

Established 1910

HUDSON — TERRAPLANE
REO TRUCKS

Sales and Service Kelly Springfield Tires



Rock Springs

mostly by adults. The church was lighted entirely by candles and at the close of the pageant each person in the church received a lighted candle. Many were able to carry them home lighted.

Mrs. H. Renny visited with the Matthew family in Rock Springs before Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones entertained at dinner on Christmas Day. Their guests were Hazel Jones, Mabel Freeman, John Jones and Thomas Lucas.

Mrs. Swain of Superior and her sister, Veline Campbell of Los Angeles, visited their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Rodda recently. Mrs. Swain was Miss Hazel Campbell before her marriage; she lived in Hanna when a child.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe and children of Winton visited here during the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lucas and family.

Joseph Lucas, who was ill for about a month, has returned to work.

Reverend Wood, Mr. McCall and ten Epworth League members visited the Rawlins League on Sunday, December 29.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan Jones entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. Evans and T. Lucas at dinner on December 29.

Mrs. Dewald of Rawlins spoke in the Methodist Church on January 5. Miss Marian Jean Meredith played a piano solo.

The Thimble Club met at the home of Mrs. Mangan on January 8. Mrs. Paul Halasey entertained.

Mrs. William Norris entertained the Ladies' Aid on January 8.

Among the young people who spent the holidays with their parents and returned to their various schools are: the Misses Doris Sherratt, Gertrude Salo, Margaret Buehler, Agnes Amoss, Bessie Clegg, Evelyn Brindley and Messrs. Clarence Lemoine, Wilho Kivi and Jack Lee.

Mrs. E. Schroeder and sons, who have been here with her mother for several months past, returned to their home in Mandan, South Dakota.

Mrs. Joe Jackson accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Scott, of Medicine Bow, went to Cheyenne to consult Dr. Strader about her health.

Billy Bullock, who has been very ill with scarlet fever and complications, is slowly improving.

Eugene Kerr is quite ill at the Hanna Hospital.

A miscellaneous shower was given at the Community Hall on January 3 in honor of Mrs. Wilbur Pallisen, nee Anna Annala, who was a recent bride. The evening was spent in playing cards, after which a delicious lunch was served. Mrs. Pallisen received many beautiful gifts.

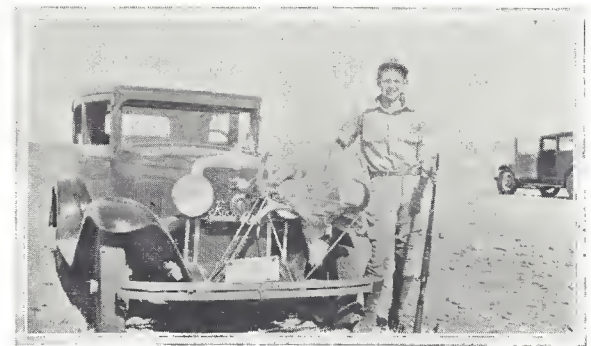
Mr. and Mrs. James O'Neil of Colorado were Hanna visitors during the holidays.

Miss Phyllis Chadwick of Rock Springs visited here with her sister, Mrs. Gust Malberg.

The Knights of Pythias gave their annual dance on New Year's Eve. A good time was enjoyed by the large crowd that attended.



Captain Jack Smith, as usual, journeyed to Los Angeles to visit his aged mother and, incidentally to witness the great football game between Southern Methodist and Stanford Universities at Pasadena Rose Bowl. Other notables in attendance were former President Hoover, Governor Allred, Texas; Governor Merriam, California; Jesse H. Jones, head of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Washington, a distinguished Texan, et al.



As proof of his prowess as a hunter of the wild, this picture shows Elmer Likes, Pay Roll Clerk, Auditor's Office, with a five-point deer shot on top of Little Mountain about 50 miles south of Rock Springs. He was also instrumental in haggling upon different occasions this season an antelope and an elk.

A Scot named MacIntosh had an argument over his taxi fare. The driver talked harshly and insulted the Scot.

"Do you know who I am?" he said proudly. "I am a MacIntosh."

"I don't care if you're a brand new umbrella, I'll have my fare," said the driver.

"God brings us our daily bread, Mother?" "Yes, my child." "An' Santa brings the presents?" "That's right." "An' the stork brings Baby Brothers?" "Well . . . yes." "Then what's the use of Papa hanging around?"

Joan Kathryn Grivna, for many years past a popular clerk in the Rock Springs Store of the Company, was married New Year's Day to Joseph F. Doherty at the South Side Catholic Church, Rev. S. A. Welsh officiating. The groom is employed at Winton.

A pre-nuptial party was extended the couple at the No. 4 Community Hall a few evenings previously, over one hundred friends participating in the affair.

Mr. James Besso, Jr., of our Winton Mine force, was married December 30th to Miss Bernice Easton, a former student nurse at the Wyoming General Hospital here, Rev. O. P. Avery tying the nuptial knot at the Congregational Church parsonage.

FEBRUARY 14TH ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

*Fine Assortment of Greeting Cards
and Favors for your dinners
or parties.*

**Whitman's Chocolates
Saylor's Chocolates**

Telephone 111

THUMS

447 So. Front St.

Statement of Condition of the
ROCK SPRINGS NATIONAL BANK

Rock Springs, Wyoming
 at the close of business December 31, 1935

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$1,238,637.41
United States Bonds.....	174,729.96
Other Bonds and Securities.....	42,995.92
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	118,195.20
Cash on hand and due from banks.....	1,751,838.95
Other Resources	4,392.89
TOTAL.....	\$3,330,790.33

LIABILITIES

Capital	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided profits	42,174.98
Deposits	2,988,615.35
TOTAL.....	\$3,330,790.33
Certified correct:	

C. ELIAS, Cashier.

COOK WITH ELECTRICITY

Saves Time and Money

ASSURES PERFECT RESULTS

SOUTHERN WYOMING UTILITIES COMPANY

Phone 901

Rock Springs, Wyoming

H O W A R D ' S

Corner So. Front and C Streets
Rock Springs, Wyo.

Good Things to Eat



The Best Place in the City.

Rock Springs Floral Shop

Established 1921

Mrs. J. S. SALMON, *Proprietor*
Rex Hotel Building—Rock Springs

Cut Flowers and Plants
For All Occasions

Leading Florist of the District
GIVE US A CALL PHONE 61

THE NEW DODGE

Beauty Winner of

1936

and

New

1936 PLYMOUTH

The Peak of Perfection



NOW ON DISPLAY



McCURTAIN MOTOR CO.

Phone 601 ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.

WESTERN CAFE

403 North Front Street Phone 785

QUALITY FOODS
REASONABLE PRICES

Meals at all hours -- day and night

SUPERIOR FOUNTAIN SERVICE

Rock Springs Steam Laundry

SMITH BROS., Props.
Rock Springs Phone 18

*If your CURTAINS need
laundering*

OUR WORK IS UNEXCELLED

Let us clean your blankets, rugs and carpets, too.

T. Seddon Taliaferro, Jr.

ATTORNEY



Rock Springs, Wyoming

E. L. WETZEL

CLEANING AND PRESSING OF
FINE CLOTHES SOLICITED

TELEPHONE 158

ROCK SPRINGS

First Security Bank OF ROCK SPRINGS



THIS Bank is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and its deposits are entitled to the benefits of the deposit insurance thus created.



46 Years of Banking Service
in this Community

Member First Security Corporation System
Largest Intermountain Banking Organization

NEW LOCATION COTTAGE *Art* STUDIO

Over 5 and 10c Store

● *SAY IT* on Feb. 14th, St. Valentine's Day, with a photo of yourself. A precious picture will make a fine seasonal gift to those you love. Phone for sitting to 480-W, Rock Springs.



THE NEW
FORD V-8
"IS HERE"

All Models on Display at
CRIPPA MOTOR CO.
204 Elk Street Phone 26
Rock Springs, Wyoming

GRAND CAFE

Opposite U. P. Depot

Rock Springs' Oldest Cafe with
Latest Improvements.

STEAKS OUR SPECIALTY

Fountain Service

Where Particular People Dine.

Plumbing and Heating
Contractors

Dealers in Plumbing
Supplies

**Rock Springs Plumbing
Company**

Matt Steffensen, Prop.

324 Grant Street

Phone 160

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.



**FIRE CHIEF
GASOLINE**

**STARTS
47%
FASTER**

Than the United States
Government Requires
For Its Emergency Equipment.

*Great Sale of
Genuine . . .*



FRIGIDAIRE

The very latest models.

Product of GENERAL MOTORS Company

**NO DOWN
PAYMENT**

6 of this big 6.1 cubic foot Frigidaire, 13.4 sq. ft. of shelf area. Makes 8 lbs. ice, 83 cubes.

REGULAR PRICE

\$195.00

SPECIAL

\$171.50

YOU SAVE

\$23.50

REGULAR \$127.50

Full 4.1 cu. ft. Frigidaire with Super-Freezer. Shelf area 6.4 sq. ft. Makes 4 lbs. ice, 41 cubes. Automatic defrosting. Automatic tray releasing. Interior lights.

4 of this model to sell at \$110.75—YOU SAVE \$16.75.

REGULAR \$175.00

6 on hand, regular 5.2 cubic ft. Frigidaire with super-freezer. Shelf area 10.4 sq. ft.

SPECIAL \$154.50

YOU SAVE \$20.50

**THE
UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY STORES**

Rock Springs - Reliance - Winton - Superior - Hanna